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Established 1887

World's Tallest Building

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—At 2:51 yesterday afternoon, the Empire State Building became the second tallest skyscraper in the world.

Two and three-quarter miles downtown, George Doyle, a lean, 10-year-old Newfoundland who is foreman of one of four crews of a company installing the massive steel panels making up the skeleton of the World Trade Center's north tower, waved into place a four-ton piece that extended the framework past the 102nd-story level to a height 354 feet above street level—four feet higher than the Empire State.

Forty years ago, almost to the week, the Empire State edged past the Chrysler building to become the world's tallest.

And by 1974, when the Sears Tower, the headquarters building of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is completed in Chicago, the Trade Center will be the second-tallest building. The Sears Tower will soar 1,450 feet, 100 feet higher than the center's twin towers.



United Press International
The World Trade Center, photographed yesterday.

effective on April 1.

IATA Gives Initial Approval To 5% Hike in Atlantic Fares

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—From \$235 in the off season to \$288, "tentative" transatlantic fares, and from \$288 to \$300 in the summer. An individual excursion fare, for travelers away 38 to 48 days, the fare goes up from \$250 to \$270 in the off season, and from \$295 to \$310 in the summer. For travelers gone 17 to 28 days, the fares rise from \$300 in the off season to \$320 and in the summer from \$350 to \$380.

The higher fares will become effective on April 1, if, as expected, they win final ratification. The package was worked out at a meeting of the 105-member air-line organization that convened in a beachfront hotel in Honolulu on Sept. 9 and ended yesterday. The package ends the cheapest transatlantic fare available to the ordinary traveler—that is, one who is not belong to a club or other organization that qualifies for low fares on so-called "affinity" group charter flights.

he fare that was eliminated is ed a "bulk" fare, which was set by travel agents who contracted with airlines for 40 or more seats on a plane and then sold the seats to the general public. The fare between New York and London that will be in effect this year, for example, is \$175 round-trip, with travelers required to pay at least \$100 more for hotels on-the-ground tours in a package arrangement.

The airlines agreed to raise all other fares in scheduled flights over the North Atlantic. Industry sources gave these examples of the New York-London round-trip fare:

The first-class round-trip fare increases from \$750 to \$780. The peak summer season basic economy fare rises from \$310 to \$340 and off-season from \$240 to \$260.

A "group incentive tour" fare, travelers in groups of 15 or more traveling 14 to 21 days, goes

Timothy Leary Granted Asylum By Algerians

ALGIERS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Algeria has granted political asylum to Timothy Leary, prophet of LSD who escaped from prison in San Luis Obispo, Calif., Sept. 12, the official Algerian news agency said tonight.

Leary, Presse revealed that Leary had arrived in Algeria "recently," with his wife Rosemary.

He intends to work with the Algiers office of the Black Panther party, opened recently by the Panther "information minister" Eldridge Cleaver, it was understood.

In addition to the nationwide stoppage over work and pay conditions, all unions joined in calling a general strike in Rome on Thursday to protest the city's traffic chaos and inadequate public transport.

The nation's hospital doctors were in the second day of a four-day walkout, demanding enforcement

of a contract of last July for shorter hours and full-time employment.

All other doctors said that they would join in the strike on Nov. 2 and 3, handling only emergency cases.

Alitalia slowdown.

Alitalia pilots refused to fly on several flights today and tomorrow, continuing an intermittent dispute over flying time. The only international flight involved was to-day's Rome-Milan-Dublin flight.

Tobacco sellers said that they would strike one day in November in a contract dispute and the nation's firemen called a strike for Nov. 9 to 12. The firemen are demanding the passage of a reform bill.

The nation's rubber workers began negotiations for a new contract in which they are demanding 16 cents an hour in higher pay, longer vacations and a reduction of the work week from 42 to 40 hours.

2d Typhoon in Week Ravages Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The second typhoon to hit the Philippines in a week left 17 people dead, 29 missing and more than 500 families homeless today, Red Cross reported. Last week more than 200 people were killed when typhoon Sening hit the region.

4 More Murdered in 2 Other Crimes

5 Persons Killed at California Mansion



Dr. Victor Ohta

QUEL, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI).—Men answering a call at a mansion on a hilltop overlooking the Pacific last night found bodies of a wealthy eye doctor and four other persons in a swimming pool tinted with their blood. The victims were Dr. Victor M. Ohta, 45, an eye surgeon, his wife, 43, their sons, Derek, 12, Taggart, 11, and the physician's secretary, Dorothy Ceder, 38.

had been bound with red tape and shot before being driven into the pool.

Men arriving to fight the fire first found the driveway led by the Ohtas' Rolls-Royce Lincoln Continental, which "evidently had been put there in attempt to slow the fire fighters."

Police also were investigating another multiple killing near Paso Robles, about 120 miles south of the scene of the swimming pool slaying.

The Paso Robles victims were Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Barnes and their four-year-old daughter, Mrs. Barnes was found dead of stab wounds in their home yesterday.

The body of Mr. Barnes was found several hours later stuffed into the trunk of his car about two miles away.

The body of the couple's four-year-old daughter was found in a canal after the police had arrested two boys and a man in connection with the slaying of the child's parents.

At Stratford, only 12 miles north of Soquel, a 19-year-old gasoline station attendant was found slain by a bullet wound in the head, with his hands tied behind his back in the manner of the slaying at the Ohta mansion. The victim, who had not been identified by police, was found about nine hours after the slaying in Soquel.

The brutal nature of the mass slaying was reminiscent of the murder of Sharon Tate and four others at her Beverly Hills mansion in August, 1969.

Santa Cruz is a hangout for hippies and Mr. Ohta was reported to have given assistance to some of them with eye problems. The Ohtas had two teenage daughters, who were not at home.

Canadian Police in 1,000 Raids Fail to Run Down Suspected Killers

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Quebec police hunting the kidnappers of the murdered Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte and of British diplomat James (Jasper) Cross have made more than 1,000 raids in the French-speaking province during the past 24 hours.

But despite intense security precautions, 341 arrests and police powers unprecedented in peace time, the two Quebec Liberation Front extremists wanted for the murder of Mr. Laporte were still at large tonight.

Laporte's Funeral

Canada's leaders attended the funeral service for Mr. Laporte today, while hundreds of troops and police patrolled the streets and helicopters flew overhead.

Armed soldiers and police cordoned off a section of Montreal near Notre Dame Cathedral in the tightest security measures since the Second World War.

Authorities feared the FLQ might strike at officials—including Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau—here for the funeral.

Officials of the federal and provincial governments, members of Parliament and almost all of the 108 members of the Quebec National Assembly were in Montreal for the funeral.

Although the minister's widow, Mrs. Francoise Laporte, had asked for a private funeral, the service had all the pomp of a state ceremony.

The government of Quebec continued its efforts to save the life of Mr. Cross with an appeal to the court-martial of Staff Sgt. David Mitchell for his role in the alleged massacre of civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai.

Under an agreement worked out with Cuban officials and announced here last night, the kidnappers would be flown to Cuba within an hour of delivering Mr. Cross to the Canadian pavilion at the Expo '67 fairgrounds on the St. Lawrence River.

The kidnappers were asked to telephone the police if they agreed to release the British trade commissioner, after which a route would be cleared for them to the Canadian Expo pavilion, which has been made a sub-bureau of the Cuban Consulate in Montreal.

But 12 hours after the offer was made it had not been taken up by the FLQ.

Acting on thousands of tips, police extended their search for cab driver Marc Carboneau, 37, and teacher Paul Rose, 27, to Ontario Province. But they failed to find the cream-colored car the men are believed to be using in their flight.

Warrants for their arrest were issued Sunday night. Mr. Rose was identified yesterday as one of three occupants of the house where Mr. Laporte was detained for at least part of his captivity.

Three women described as the mother and two sisters of Mr. Rose were arrested yesterday, the Associated Press reported, in a suburban home where Mr. Rose was said to have lived.

An autopsy report on Mr. Laporte, to be issued tomorrow, is expected to fix the exact cause of his death.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International
Screaming Victims Described

My Lai Prosecution Rests After 2 Days and 3 Witnesses

By Douglas Robinson

FORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The prosecution in the court-martial of Staff Sgt. David Mitchell for his role in the alleged massacre of civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai abruptly rested its case today after calling only a total of three witnesses to the stand.

The move caught the defense by surprise, and Capt. Eddie B. Brown, Sgt. Mitchell's civilian attorney, immediately asked for a continuance until Thursday to allow time for assembling witnesses.

The military judge, Col. George R. Robinson, said he would decide tomorrow morning whether there were enough defense witnesses on hand to resume the court-martial in the afternoon or whether to wait until the following day.

Of the three prosecution witnesses, two testified they saw Sgt. Mitchell, who faces a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison, and Lt. William L. Calley Jr., the infantry platoon commander, fire their M-16 rifles into a ditch where old men, women and children had been herded. A third witness, who testified today, said he saw the sergeant aim his rifle into the ditch and apparently shoot wounded civilians.

Asked why he had rested his case so quickly, the 28-year-old prosecutor said merely that "I felt it advantageous to my case to do so."

"I feel I've proved my case," he said, adding that he would have the opportunity to call rebuttal witnesses should it prove necessary.

In response to a question on whether the refusal of a House subcommittee to release the previous testimony of four witnesses, thus effectively barring them from the court-martial, had affected his case, he replied, "Negative."

Asked if he had received instruc-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Russia Pressing Egypt to Extend Truce Day-to-Day

By Chalmers M. Roberts

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (WP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will go to Washington Thursday to meet President Nixon in the White House. Secretary of State William P. Rogers announced here last night.

The secretary made the announcement after his second dinner meeting with Mr. Gromyko; this one lasting 2 1/2 hours and producing what American officials said was a better atmosphere than that at the first dinner last Friday. Mr. Rogers said that Mr. Gromyko had requested the meeting with the President through the Soviet Embassy prior to his arrival in New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

The two diplomats discussed several issues during their meeting, particularly the Middle East for which the Russians indicated they would press Egypt to extend the current cease-fire on a day-to-day basis.

Mr. Rogers told newsmen that

Mr. Gromyko had not indicated whether he would bring any message from the Kremlin leadership or exactly why he wanted to see the President. The secretary of state said there appeared to be no urgency involved.

Deteriorating Relations

However, the announcement of the meeting raised speculation that the Kremlin leaders may have felt Soviet-American relations had been deteriorating over the Middle East, Cuba and Berlin issues and that a top-level meeting might alter the atmosphere.

Mr. Gromyko, who did not see the President a year ago when he came to the UN, will be accompanied only by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and interpreter Viktor Sukhodrev.

On the American side, Mr. Rogers and White House foreign policy aide Henry Kissinger will sit in on what is expected to be a one-hour meeting. Mr. Gromyko will be the only foreign minister to see the President during the UN session.

Mr. Rogers said that he expected the White House meeting to be a continuation of his two sessions here with Mr. Gromyko which have covered the Middle East, Berlin, Indochina, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and a few other topics.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel Rejects Any Action by UN Assembly

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Israel staked out an advance position today for an expected, but unwelcome, Middle East debate at the United Nations General Assembly, warning that it would not be bound by any new resolution that might come out of the assembly.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban said the General Assembly had neither power nor right to supplant previous Security Council resolutions on the Arab-Israeli dispute, resolutions on which the past three years of international peacemaking efforts rest.

Numerically, the General Assembly is heavily weighted toward the Arab viewpoint and against Israel. In the Security Council, the great-power veto right, which the United States could threaten to use, discourages the passage of any resolution unacceptable to Israel.

Particular Security Council resolutions, particularly that of Nov. 22, 1967, are susceptible to differing interpretations—deliberately so. Mr. Eban said, "If there is a different resolution which attempts to make clear things which are left open, of course such a resolution would not bind us in any way."

He added, at a news conference, "I am not going to the United Nations to defend Israel against anybody's offensive. But if the discussion takes place against our will and judgment, it will be our duty to denounce a perfidious violation."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Egyptian President's First

An Interview With Anwar Sadat

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Anwar Sadat, the new Egyptian president, told this correspondent last night that, "if the United States were not behind the Israeli expansion drive, the whole question of the Arab-Israeli conflict would be solved by the Johnson administration."

• Cairo, however, will not agree to the removal of any SAM missiles now stationed in the Suez Canal zone even if the Israelis dismantle some of their fortifications on the other side of the canal.

• Despite the war, Egypt continues to regard itself as a nonaligned country and "our position is an independent one although the UAR clearly relies on the Soviet Union for military and economic help during the war."

• Cairo strongly believes that

down by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers in his peace initiative.

• However, Washington would also have to halt the dispatch of further arms to Israel during the cease-fire—except for fulfilling of pledges made by the Johnson administration.

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'Historic' Leader of Algerian Revolt

Krim Belkacem Murdered in Germany

BONN, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Former Algerian revolutionary leader Krim Belkacem was found strangled tonight in a Frankfurt hotel, the Interior Ministry said today.

An assistant to Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher confirmed earlier reports that the body of an Algerian found in Frankfurt's Intercontinental Hotel was that of the former leader of the National Liberation Front (FLN).

The body was found in one of four rooms taken by four men two days ago. Three of the men, all Mor

40 Years Ago

*Nur to Head Party***Fawzi Named New Premier of Egypt**

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Central Committee of the ruling Arab Socialist Union tonight approved the nomination of Mahmoud Fawzi as Premier of Egypt.

Mr. Fawzi, 70, a veteran career diplomat, had been foreign affairs adviser to the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser since 1967.

His appointment had been widely anticipated.

President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Fawzi have thus taken over the two roles occupied by Mr. Nasser for three years after the June war defeat by Israel, when he streamlined his administration and com-

centrated power in his own hands. For Mr. Fawzi the premiership was the crowning reward for half a century of service to Egypt, which he began as a vice-consul in New Orleans, La.

Mr. Fawzi's appointment by the committee was announced by President Sadat. He will be Egypt's first vice-president in 18 years.

The committee also approved the president's nomination of Abdul Moezin Nur as secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union—Egypt's only political party.

Mr. Sadat later issued a presidential decree forming the new Egyptian cabinet under Mr. Fawzi.

The cabinet is made up of the same 25 ministers who served with Mr. Nasser except for Mohammed Heikal, who resigned last Sunday to be replaced by Mohammed Fayek as minister of national guidance.

According to unofficial reports in Cairo tonight, other appointments would include Aly Sabry, as first vice-president and Hussein Shafiq as second vice-president.

In the quarter-century since World War II, Mr. Fawzi has made his name as a shrewd and skilled negotiator.

He represented Egypt at the United Nations for six years and, along with the men in top positions, survived the 1952 revolution in which Mr. Nasser, aided by Mr. Sadat and other army officers, threw out King Farouk.

He became foreign minister for 12 years and recently served as Mr. Nasser's special adviser on foreign affairs.

Egyptian newspapers today called him Egypt's "quiet man of diplomacy." This may well be his most effective role in a country whose pressing problem is to try to seek peace amid continued preparations for war.

He described the goal of his government as "socialism," even though this has not yet been attained, but he did not define his conception of that ideology. He said there were no differences among the Egyptian leaders as had been reported "by the American press."

The president continually linked Israel with the United States and said it had been "planted here" in order to carry out American purposes. He repeated that four years ago he met U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk in Washington and "we both agreed on the fact that there is nothing between us and the United States except this problem of Israel."

He then complained that "you are using Israel as your instrument in the area. Israel always waits for a green light from Washington."

He said he had first been convinced of this when the Israelis staged a big raid on Gaza in 1955 after Cairo had declined to join the U.S.-sponsored Baghdad Pact and said this eventually led to Egypt's arms deal with the Soviet bloc.

He denounced the United States for helping Israel to occupy Egyptian territory and provide it with money and arms and he insisted that no new arms could be sent to Israel if there was any thought of resuming the Jarring talks.

Despite his stern warnings addressed both to the American and the Israeli governments, Mr. Sadat nevertheless repeated that his government still stands by the pledge accepted by Egypt through the UN resolution to recognize Israel "as a state" and allow its ships free passage through the Suez Canal in a political settlement based on restoration of the frontiers before the 1967 war.

He expressed the view that Israel was quite unwilling to accept the frontiers specified in that resolution. He did not himself close the door to "minor rectifications" but thought that such an approach was obviously excluded by the Israeli government and that this view had been confirmed in recent statements by Israel's leaders.

Although Mr. Sadat was both friendly and courteous, he made clear his tough attitude on the war with Israel and his bitter resentment against the United States. On the latter score, he said:

"The United States does not understand the revolution or the Egyptian people . . . We are fierce and stubborn if a big power tries to apply pressure on us . . . Attempts to force a settlement by terror and blackmail do not work with us."

He said quite categorically that Egypt has no interest in the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Washington "under existing circumstances." Nevertheless, he continually stressed that his country has no desire to continue an era of bad relationships and added: "We haven't gone nuts and we don't wish to declare war on the United States. We just want the United States to carry out its obligations . . . If you were not behind Israel all this could be done."

The president took pains to underscore the fundamental desire of Cairo to retain a non-aligned position between the power blocs—or at any rate to restore one as soon as peace

is taking into consideration Egypt's unequivocal refusal to meet Israel's demands for "rectifying" the Suez Canal cease-fire situation and the Soviet Union's unqualified backing for Egypt's stand.

Egypt has said it will introduce a resolution for the condemnation of Israel at a full-scale Middle East discussion by the General Assembly scheduled to start next Monday.

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TRYING AGAIN—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) and Secretary of State William P. Rogers meeting Monday for their second talk of the UN session.

Russia to Press for Truce Extension

(Continued from Page 1) including Cuba and airliner hijackings.

While the atmosphere at last night's meeting was described as improved over that of last Friday's, there was no sign of any agreement or of any firm proposals having been made by either side. This is what Ambassador Rogers described as the core of last night's discussion:

• Middle East—The two countries are nowhere near a compromise which would get the stalled peace talks going again, but the Russians indicated they are prepared and presumably are urging the Egyptians to see the current cease-fire extended on a day-to-day basis even if talks are not resumed.

Viewed With Satisfaction

• Cuba—Mr. Rogers raised briefly the earlier American reports of possible Soviet missile submarine base construction in Cienfuegos. He noted the official Soviet denial and told Mr. Gromyko that he viewed that with satisfaction.

This was taken as further confirmation of a Soviet-American arrangement to eliminate the Cuban irritant from their relations in a way in which the Russians ended their construction work and withdrew a submarine tender without a public showdown with the United States.

It was assumed here this agreement, reached before the Gromyko-Rogers meetings, was a pre-condition for President Nixon to receive Mr. Gromyko.

• Berlin—Mr. Gromyko explained that the United States had not correctly understood the Soviet procedural approach to the Big Four discussion of how to improve conditions in West Berlin and West Germany. It was stated that the Soviet and Western positions on substance are still far apart.

• SALT—Mr. Rogers brought up SALT for the second time, but the discussion was brief and said to have indicated that the talks, which resume in Helsinki Nov. 2, will be businesslike. It was said that no change in the substantive position of either side was visible.

There was no discussion, as there had been last Friday, of Indo-China, but Mr. Gromyko did repeat that the incidents in the Berlin air corridor earlier this month, which he had described as having been caused by a subordinate's error, were not intended to be provocative.

There was some discussion, apparently raised by Mr. Gromyko, of the standing Soviet proposal for a European security conference, but

American officials took the position that this will depend on the outcome of the Berlin talks.

In the Middle East discussion, the Americans said the United States still feels there will have to be some kind of rectification of the movement of missiles into the background basis, added to that image. If the atmosphere was being improved, there still was no indication that new steps had been taken on any of the substantive issues.

The net result of last night's talks and the announcement of the Gromyko visit to the White House was to alter the image of rising tensions that Mr. Rogers had publicly created and other officials on the basis of a bargaining counter to effect the policy changes he deems necessary.

But what the changes are and how they would affect the search for peace in the Middle East remains unknown, the diplomats said.

"But it would not be unlikely that a more moderate attitude emerges that would keep Syria out of hot water for the time being," said one source.

The militants might have the upper hand, after all, and the crisis could worsen and threaten the whole regime, the source added.

The point at issue is whether or not talks under the auspices of the United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring, of Sweden, can be resumed. Egypt and the Soviet Union have any right whatsoever to appear in an accuser's role."

The Israeli diplomat served notice, therefore, that he would take the offensive himself in denouncing violations of the Aug. 7 cease-fire and military standstill agreement, the forward movements and construction of Soviet-supplied missile-launching pads in the Suez Canal cease-fire zone.

Mr. Eban is scheduled to return to New York this weekend to be ready to state Israel's case if the General Assembly debate takes place next week as anticipated.

Premier Golda Meir is already in New York, participating in the 25th anniversary celebrations of the world body.

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Gen. Asad often acted as a mediator between the dogmatic Jadi and the more pragmatic, and liberal, Azzam.

Gen. Asad has been on the ascendancy in the party and the regime since a crisis last year, when Gen. Jadi's influence was considerably curbed.

He has been systematically purging or demoting Gen. Jadi's supporters in the army, the sources said. They emphasized, however, he did nothing to prompt Mr. Asad's resignation.

But Gen. Jadi has seized the opportunity to call a meeting of the party's international command in which he has considerable support.

Syrian Political Crisis Seen Leading to Changes in Policy

DAMASCUS, Oct. 20 (AP).—The resignation of Syrian President Nureddin Atassi has precipitated a leadership crisis that may have far-reaching effects on future events in the Middle East.

Well informed Arab diplomats said here today that a Ba'ath party command meeting called for next Monday will not only discuss Mr. Atassi's sudden resignation, but also what policy changes Syria must undergo in the coming months.

Changes are thought necessary because of the end of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's restraining influence on his Arab neighbors. The radical leaders of Syria are particularly in need of his moderation; often, he restrained them from the pitfalls of their own extremism.

Mr. Atassi, who resigned his post as both president and premier 10 days ago, used as a pretext personal differences with Gen. Hafez Asad, his defense minister.

But his real reason may have been to force a reshuffling of the policies of the ruling Ba'ath Social

ist party in the post-Nasser era.

Mr. Atassi retains the title of secretary-general of the party. His resignation from his other posts has yet to be accepted by a full party congress.

He has withdrawn to his Damascus home and has not been seen in the presidency or the premier's office for more than a week.

The meeting of the party's international command is expected to try and resolve Mr. Atassi's resignation.

After a decade of abortive attempts to issue a white paper in the face of heavily pacifist public opinion, the Defense Agency nearly succeeded late last year. But a premature leak of controversial portions of a proposed draft led to the document's last-minute withdrawal.

The canceled draft was militantly anti-Communist and emphasized Peking's nuclear capability, defining a Japanese defense perimeter embracing Taiwan and reaching by implication to South Vietnam. By contrast, the current white paper speaks only of the direct defense of Japan and Okinawa. It notes that "mainland China and North Korea stay stiff and hostile to the outside world," adding mildly that "the only nuclear 'have' in Asia, mainland China, may continue to influence possibilities of armed conflict in the area."

A cabinet clash over the white paper today led to the deletion of a clause referring to Japan-U.S. security links as "semi-permanent."

The final version said that the "Japan-U.S. security system will continue to exist so long as we do not possess either nuclear or offensive weapons, unless there is a major change in the international situation."

Nader Opens Push To End Pollution

By Union Carbide

HULL, Quebec, Oct. 20 (AP).—Monique Deschamps, a 27-year-old woman who said she was held and tortured by terrorists Friday night, has been charged by police with public mischief.

The publication of the white paper marked the end of a year-long policy struggle over how far the Japanese defense perimeter

should extend and whether or not Japan should single out China as the major threat to its security.

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The offices have been set up in Amman itself, in Irbid for northern Jordan, and in Kerak, for southern Jordan.

The truce committee has announced that both the government and the guerrilla central committee have accepted its recommendation that there should be comprehensive investigation of breaches of the Oct. 1 cease-fire.

The clash followed weekend fighting in the hill country, west of Ramtha, in which the guerrillas alleged the army was trying to reach their supply route leading south from Syria through Ramtha to the towns they hold in northern Jordan.

Ramtha has been held by the guerrillas since full-scale fighting broke out in Jordan five weeks ago, but Jordanian security forces are

again in control of the border checkpoint there.

There was also sporadic shooting for about 30 minutes today on Jebel al-Taj, in Amman, and an explosion was heard on Jebel Azaan. But there was no information about the cause of the incidents.

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The truce committee has announced that both the government and the guerrilla central committee have accepted its recommendation that there should be comprehensive investigation of breaches of the Oct. 1 cease-fire.

The clash followed weekend fighting in the hill country, west of Ramtha, in which the guerrillas alleged the army was trying to reach their supply route leading south from Syria through Ramtha to the towns they hold in northern Jordan.

Ramtha has been held by the guerrillas since full-scale fighting broke out in Jordan five weeks ago, but Jordanian security forces are

again in control of the border checkpoint there.

There was also sporadic shooting for about 30 minutes today on Jebel al-Taj, in Amman, and an explosion was heard on Jebel Azaan. But there was no information about the cause of the incidents.

Officers of ACOM left Amman today to take up their permanent posts at the four offices set up last night by the newly formed higher military committee, a group of Jordanian and guerrilla officers under a neutral chairman charged with co-ordinating army and commando affairs.



GRAVEN IN PLASTER—President Nixon, on the stump in the Middle West, autographs the cast on the arm of a Kansas City policeman injured in a bombing.

Visits 2 Injured Officers

Nixon Asks Respect for Police On Midwest Campaign Swing

By Fred Farris

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Oct. 20.—President Nixon called on Americans today to respect police and the law as he campaigned for Republican candidates in three states.

The President urged Tennesseeans to vote for Rep. William E. Brock, who is seeking to replace Sen. Albert Gore, a Democratic "dove" on Vietnam, who is seeking his fourth term.

In a swipe at Sen. Gore, who had been marked as one of the Nixon administration's prime targets in the congressional election two weeks ago, the President said that Tennessee should be represented in the Senate by one who "knows that the path of realism is not the road to peace."

This morning, before leaving Kansas City, Mo., where he spent the night after a full day of campaigning, the President changed his schedule so that he could visit with two policemen in a hospital. Both had been seriously hurt a week ago in a dynamite blast at a community house while working in a program to ease racial tensions.

Talk With Officers

He told the two officers, Charles Robinson, 30, and Keweenaw Leming, 38: "This idea of calling police 'pigs' and all the rest just be pretty tough on you."

Mr. Nixon, who has sounded the low-and-order theme often, declared that most Americans of all ages and races abhor violence and he called on people everywhere to respect their local police.

His aim, he said, was to get people to obey the law not because of fear but because they respect it.

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon appeared in three states—Ohio, North Dakota and Missouri—and drew his biggest applause when he said "we are not going to stand for lawlessness and violence and for those who try to hound down speakers with obscene words."

The President was scheduled to speak later today in Asheville, N.C., before going to Fort Wayne, Ind., for a rally tonight. He was scheduled to return to Washington afterward.

At Johnson City today, Mr. Nixon made his second appearance in two days at a college campus

Agnew Says His Foes, Not He, Sling Mud and Peddle Hatreds

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew, focusing his critics of mud-slinging and hate-peddling, complained yesterday that his own strong rhetoric is subjected to a double standard of judgment.

In a bitter attack, Mr. Agnew depicted Adlai Stevenson 3d, the Democratic Senate candidate, as a "hate-peddling" politician who has demeaned the name of his famous father.

Mr. Agnew asserted that while his own campaign charges are described as causing "polarization" of American society, his opponents

are "mud-slinging" and "not even calling him a 'peddler of hate' that

he noted that Mr. Stevenson called him a "peddler of hate" that

an American for Democratic Action official accused him of engaging in the politics of hate" and that the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate in Virginia, George Rawlings, said of him: "We're going to put the Baltimore Greek back on the leash."

Mr. Agnew added: "Now, of course these charges are not reported as demagoguery, not name-calling, not ethnic slurs, not divisiveness, not escalation of the rhetoric."

"We hear no whimpering about polarization" from this mud-slinging. And why not? Because we are led to believe radical liberals just never stoop to scurrility."

While his own speeches are questioned in detail by a traveling press

Rockefeller Recalls Lindsay Secunded Agnew Nomination

By Homer Bigart

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT)—Union She said he should be "expelled" from the Republican party. "He just wants to do anything he can for himself," she went on. "He's a political opportunist. It will help Rockefeller."

"It's business as usual," said the governor with a grim smile. He read a statement written in longhand, a statement calling the mayor's endorsement of Mr. Goldberg "a political marriage of convenience."

Moscow-Hanoi Air Link

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has inaugurated a new Moscow-Hanoi commercial air link with an Aeroflot flight that covered the distance in 16 hours, making four stopovers, the Tass news agency said.

It was also noted that Mr. Lindsay spent "highly publicized months in consultation" on whether an endorsement of Mr. Goldberg would or hinder the mayor's political ambitions.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's voice died off yesterday as he commented savorily on Mayor John Lindsay's endorsement of Arthur Goldberg for governor.

Rejecting as "absurd" the mayor's intention of putting principles over politics in endorsing Mr. Goldberg, Gov. Rockefeller recalled the mayor's role at the 1968 Republican Convention, where Mr. Lindsay made a seething speech the vice-presidential nominee, Mr. T. Agnew.

He also noted that Mr. Lindsay spent "highly publicized months in consultation" on whether an endorsement of Mr. Goldberg would or hinder the mayor's political ambitions.

Gov. Rockefeller said the mayor's intention to support Mr. Goldberg, Democratic-Liberal candidate, was no surprise. "No, he said, in answer to questions, he didn't feel like crossed" or "stabbed in the back," nor was he saying that the mayor was a "hypocrite." Yes, he was saying that the mayor was "bitious" and he added: "We have ambitious people, but to say a matter of principle."

As this a final break in his recently difficult and strained relations with Mayor Lindsay?

In Chicago, Mr. Agnew said Mr. Lindsay's endorsement of Mr. Goldberg was predictable. He noted the mayor had previously courted Democrats, adding that expects Mr. Lindsay one day switch to the Democratic party. Mr. Lindsay last year was elected as an independent.

Ms. Martha Mitchell, wife of attorney-general, called a UPI reporter to say she was "furious

Lindsay," using the derogatory mispronunciation of Mr. Lindsay's name used by the late

Quill, peppy president of York Transport Workers.

Panther Trial On Bomb Plot Opens in N.Y.

Bogus Dynamite Used By Undercover Agent

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The long-delayed trial of 13 Black Panthers on bombing conspiracy charges opened yesterday with the assertion that undercover police agents foiled two bomb attacks on police stations by substituting fake dynamite for the real thing.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph Phillips said in his opening statement that Detective Ralph Smith, while posing as a member of the militant Negro group, found 24 sticks of dynamite behind a refrigerator in the home of one of the defendants in January, 1969.

Mr. Smith split the explosives out of the house to bomb squad experts, who then replaced them with simulated dynamite which contained a phosphorescent powder for tracing purposes, the prosecutor said. A jury of 11 men and one woman.

The fake dynamite was subsequently used in attacks against police stations in Upper Manhattan and the Bronx, he said.

Some of the bogus dynamite was also mixed with genuine explosives in a simultaneous attack on a school in Queens, Mr. Phillips contended.

Describing the detective's feat as "the most dramatic, exciting and daring undercover work ever accomplished," Mr. Phillips went on to accuse the Panthers of plotting a concerted bomb attack on major New York department stores, railroad facilities and the Bronx Botanical Gardens—the attacks to take place around Easter, 1969.

Yesterday's session was orderly, aside from a single interruption by a spectator who applauded when a defense lawyer criticized a ruling by State Supreme Court Justice John M. Murtagh.

The spectator, who gave his name as Daniel DeLeon of Brooklyn, apologized, and Judge Murtagh dropped contempt charges on condition that he be kept out of the courtroom the rest of the trial.

There was nothing like the noisy disturbances that kept the courtroom in tumult during pre-trial hearings which began last February.

Pre-trial motions consumed two and a half months, and jury selection took six weeks. Altogether 212 men and women were questioned as potential jurors. The panel of 12 jurors and four alternates finally selected includes five blacks and one Puerto Rican. One white juror has a beard, and several others wear their hair long.

Bishops Approve Episcopal Women Deacons for U.S.

HOUSTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The nation's Episcopal bishops yesterday approved a measure authorizing women deacons, a step that many observers regard as an initial move toward the ordination of women as priests and bishops.

He referred to the police as "sentinels in blue" and praised them for escorting him into town from Midway Airport yesterday afternoon. In contrast, he attacked Mr. Stevenson for calling the police "storm troopers in blue"—a phrase the Democratic candidate once used to describe the police who clubbed demonstrators here two years ago.

Father and Son

In comparing Father and son involvishly, Mr. Agnew described the late Adlai E. Stevenson—twice a Democratic presidential candidate and then ambassador to the United Nations—as a man who worked for peace by cooperating with this country's foreign allies.

"But today, in time of war, while President Nixon has been exercising the most delicate diplomacy to search out an end to the killing, a politician who now bears that ambassador's name denounces our ally as corrupt and dictatorial."

By putting vote-mongering ahead of long-held leftist convictions, by placing a yen for publicity ahead of the nation's striving for an honorable peace, by smearing others in public life—I say that Adlai the Third has demeaned his great name..."

Moscow-Hanoi Air Link

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has inaugurated a new Moscow-Hanoi commercial air link with an Aeroflot flight that covered the distance in 16 hours, making four stopovers, the Tass news agency said.

The strike began two weeks ago

Kent Faculty, Student Groups Ask for Federal Jury Inquiry

KENT, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP)—the state grand jury placed most Kent State University's faculty on the blame for the disorders on senate and two student organizations, university administration and

orders called today for a federal investigation of disloyal elements among the student grand jury investigation of disloyal faculty and students. No National

orders at the university last May 1 Guardsmen were among the 25 to 4 in which four students were persons indicted.

killed and nine wounded in a confrontation with the Ohio National Guard. The statement today saying that

the National Guard was exonerated.

The appeal was made as six relationship between the grand jury and the university administration and the prior

wounded last May 4—were served statement by Ohio Attorney-General

with indictments returned last week Paul Brown that he did not by a special state grand jury which expect indictments of National

investigated the disorders. Four Guardsmen

indictments were served yesterday.

The faculty, the student body and the graduate student council said in a joint statement "to that all

the special state grand jury ed. including the reports by the FBI and the President's Commission

on its responsibilities."

In addition to determining whether a crime was committed and whether evidence exists for prosecution, this grand jury passed judgment on university administrative policy, faculty teaching and student verbal behavior," the statement said.

In the report issued last Friday,

"All Available Evidence"

It called for a federal grand

council said in a joint statement "to that all

the special state grand jury ed. including the reports by the FBI and the President's Commission

on its responsibilities."

In addressing Kent State students last night, "Chicago Seven" attorney William Kunstler called the indictments "Mississippi justice" and urged the students to band together to fight the establishment.

Mr. Kunstler told the off-campus

students served with indictments today included Alan Canfora, 21, who was struck by a bullet when Guardsmen fired into

the floor and Lewis was killed in an exchange of gun fire.

Cosmos-373 Is Up

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—The

Soviet Union announced today the

launching of another earth satellite, No. 373 in the Cosmos series.

Condemned Killer Slain in Chicago After Shooting 2

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—Gene R. Lewis, a condemned criminal who twice before staged breaks from the Cook County jail in Chicago, shot and wounded two men yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building before police killed him.

Lewis, 27, was sentenced in February to die for the murder of a guard for a mobile check-cashing service during a 1968 robbery.

His escape attempt occurred shortly after he appeared before Circuit Judge Richard J. Fitzgerald and was granted a con-

tinuance on charges of another

murder and one escape attempt.

As he was led from the courtroom, he seized a pistol from Walter Makowski, a special deputy

guarding him. Police were investigating a report that someone

smuggled a weapon to Lewis which

was used to disarm Mr. Makowski.

Lewis then forced Mr. Makowski into an elevator, using the guard's body as a shield.

Lewis and his hostage sub-

sequently barged through another

courtroom where Lewis shot and

wounded two lawyers. Police

finally confronted Lewis in a hallway. Mr. Makowski dropped to the floor and Lewis was killed in an exchange of gun fire.

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Obituaries**Lazaro Cardenas, 75, Dies; Mexican President of 1930s**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Lazaro Cardenas, who as president of Mexico during the 1930s instituted sweeping economic reforms, died here yesterday at the age of 75.

Although he retired from the presidency in 1940, he was a revered figure, especially among rural Mexicans.

Mr. Cardenas, the 45th president of Mexico, was a leader of Indian ancestry who revolutionized his country's economy during the six years of his term from 1934 to 1940 by expropriating the foreign-owned oil industry and effecting broad land reform. In later years, he became an unofficial spokesman for the nation's leftists.

He was born the son of peons in the village of Jiquilpan in the state of Michoacan on May 21, 1895. At the age of 11, forced to leave school to support his family, Mr. Cardenas became a printer's apprentice and eventually a printing cooperative. At 18, he had joined the armies of the Mexican revolution. He first fought Carranza, then joined him in repulsing the counter-revolution of Huerta.

TALL, SILENT MAN

A tall, silent man whose broad forehead and deep-set eyes revealed the traces of his Tarascan blood, Mr. Cardenas became the governor of Michoacan in 1928.

Then, after serving as president of the National Revolutionary party and in several cabinet posts, he resigned in 1934 to run for the presidency. He traveled on horseback throughout the country to remote villages as well as major towns, addressing himself directly to the laboring and farming masses. He was elected with 80 percent of the votes.

By 1937, Mr. Cardenas had a new Congress behind him and began to press his program of agrarian reforms, nationalization of industries, and a vast expansion of education in rural areas.

He presided over the distribution of more than 45,000,000 acres of land to 1 million farmers. The government took over 13,000 miles of Mexican railroads and increased the number of schools from 7,000 to 13,000.

Took U.S., U.K. Oil Firms

The most dramatic move of the Cardenas administration came on March 13, 1938, when, after months of wrangling among labor organizations and American and British oil companies, the government took control of 17 foreign-owned firms operating in Mexico, representing an investment of \$450,000,000.

The act caused an international uproar. In reprisal, Washington stopped buying silver from Mexico, thus removing American support from Mexican currency. Long negotiations followed and Mexico wound up agreeing to pay compensation for the nationalized properties, but not before additional agricultural land owned by Americans was similarly seized.

Before leaving office, Mr. Cardenas granted asylum to the exiled Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky, despite protests from the Soviet Union and labor leaders in his own country.

In retirement, the former president lived quietly until the late 1950s when, apparently distressed by what he believed was a drift to the right by the Mexican government, he began to speak out for leftist causes.

His early strong support of Fidel Castro earned him rebuffs from the government. In 1955, his acceptance of the Stalin Peace Prize awarded by the Soviet Union caused new controversy. Four years ago, Bertrand Russell named Mr. Cardenas as a judge on his tribunal investigating American "war crimes" in Vietnam.

Patrick Wymark
MELBOURNE, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Actor Patrick Wymark, 44, known



Lazaro Cardenas

to millions of British television viewers as Sir John Wilder in the "Planemakers" and "Power Game" series, was found dead in his Melbourne hotel room tonight.

Police said his body was slumped on the bedroom floor and there was a gash on his forehead. Homicide and drug squad detectives were called in.

A police spokesman said the cause of death had not yet been determined. "But there are no suspicious circumstances at this stage," he added.

Mr. Wymark was in Australia to star in the production of the murder thriller "Sleuth."

Ted "Kid" Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Ted "Kid" Lewis, world welterweight boxing champion from 1915 to 1919, died today one week short of his 77th birthday. Mr. Lewis was born in London as Solomon Mendeloff.

Mr. Lewis, one of the greatest fighters Britain has ever produced, had been ill for a week and died in an old persons' home in South London. His record included 153 victories, nine draws and he lost 13 fights. He was the only British fighter who went to the United States and won a title from an American. He defeated Jack Britton in Dayton, Ohio, in June, 1917.

The Jews, who were forced to live in the open in an internment camp in the Siberian border town of Otopr, were transported to Manchuria aboard 13 trains arranged by Gen. Higuchi, the officials said.

Gen. Higuchi Buried; Saved 20,000 Jews**Permitted Refugees To Enter Manchuria**

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Funeral services were held here yesterday for a Japanese general who made it possible for 20,000 stranded and freezing Jews, fleeing Nazi Germany, to cross the Siberian border and enter Manchuria.

The rites were held by the Japan-Israel Society in honor of Lt. Gen. Elchiro Higuchi, 82, who died in Tokyo on Oct. 11.

Society officials said that Gen. Higuchi allowed the Jews to enter Manchuria in February, 1938, without getting clearance from his headquarters, in response to an urgent plea from members of a Jewish club in Harbin, Manchuria.

They said that Gen. Higuchi took the prompt arbitrary action because he had reports that 20 of the Jews had frozen to death and that many of the lightly clad Jews were facing certain death from the bitter sub-zero Siberian winter.

Gen. Higuchi, the officials said, also felt that the Jews, who were former Frankfurt residents, were unwanted by both the Soviet Union and Japan because of the two countries' "delicate" relations with Nazi Germany.

They said that Gen. Higuchi was later summoned for an explanation by Gen. Hideki Tojo, then chief of staff of Japan's Kwantung Army that controlled Manchuria.

The Jews, who were forced to live in the open in an internment camp in the Siberian border town of Otopr, were transported to Manchuria aboard 13 trains arranged by Gen. Higuchi, the officials said.



PILING UP—London's Petticoat Lane with three-week accumulation of garbage.

London Learns to Cope as Garbage Mounts

By Richard Reston

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The best way to live in London these days is to keep your eyes closed and your feet up.

For this capital is now in its fourth week of a garbage strike.

And like all great cities, London is learning how fragile the urban complex is when something goes wrong.

The problem is not only the garbage, trash and other assorted rubbish stacked and strewn about the streets and market areas of London. A breakdown in vital municipal services also has affected sewage treatment, ambulance service, park maintenance, street cleaning, gravingding and sanitation personnel responsible for public conveniences.

There have been difficulties with school lunch programs, hospital feeding services and traffic congestion caused by the rubbish overflow from sidewalk to street.

The strike has not yet reached crisis proportions. But the longer it goes on, the more officials warn of potentially serious health hazards, of water pollution and of the danger of rubbish burning in populated areas.

While the strike focuses on London, it also covers other cities throughout Britain. The walkouts and slowdowns are by no means total. About 70,000 local manual workers out of 770,000 are involved.

Steady escalation of the selective strike continues to make urban life difficult without bringing Britain's major cities to the point of disaster.

The dispute is over wages for what the British call "dirty-job" for public conveniences.

Four unions are asking a weekly wage increase of about 20 percent or \$6.60. The counter offer from local council employers is a 15-percent increase amounting to \$4.62 a week.

Higher Minimum

The employers also propose an increase in the guaranteed minimum wage to \$9.60 a week. They point out, however, that most manual workers already earn considerably more than the suggested new minimum.

Through most of the strike management and labor have refused to talk about their differing positions. These uncompromising attitudes softened in recent days and there is now some evidence of settlement possibly this week.

If the current negotiations break down, however, this strike is likely to continue for some time with dramatic consequences for British urban society.

Meanwhile, in London where the greatest problem could arise, special trucking contractors continue to shift garbage away from major points of refuse concentration around markets, hospitals, restaurants and large apartment houses.

Free Plastic Bags

These arrangements are of no help to the private home owner. To meet his needs, officials in the struck city boroughs are passing out large plastic bags free of charge. The objective is to keep the garbage and trash covered and sealed in hopes of minimizing the dangers of rats and disease.

The distribution of bags takes place at local libraries, district halls, clinics and other municipal centers. The British, with their traditional good sense, have been remarkably disciplined about the whole dirty business.

Saturday mornings in London are now something of a family outing. Families with cars load them with garbage and trash and head for the nearest makeshift depot. Those who have no transportation are helped by their neighbors.

"We are coping" is the general attitude of Londoners.

But the strains are beginning to show. An official in one of the city's northeast districts put it this way: "The bags are a fine idea, but last weekend we only had 200 left. For more than 200,000 people, also, we've got food markets in this area and already sanitation authorities have proclaimed health hazards in 18 separate cases."

Immense Problem

The problem is immense. The Greater London Council, for example, runs most of the city's main refuse-receiving depots. In an average year, these centers take in more than 2.75 million tons of garbage and trash and that is only part of the London total.

A potentially more serious problem exists in London's sewage pumping and treatment network. Council officials explain that the city moves 570 million gallons of sewage a day through 16 pumping stations. The flow finishes at 13 treatment plants.

The matter will then be sent back to a judge in Trabzon on the Turkish Black Sea coast, where the hijacked plane landed. The judge will be asked to decide whether the crime was of a political nature.

The lower court justified this ruling saying that in its opinion the crime was political.

The higher judge's approval of this decision indicates he will again rule that the crime was political. In this case, under Turkish law, the man would not be returned to Russia.

Spain Opens Debate Over Labor Reform**Draft Law Liberalizing Unions Goes to Cortes**

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Spanish Cortes (Parliament) tonight began to debate a controversial draft law aimed at reforming the government-controlled labor unions and making them more independent and representative.

The proposals to liberalize unions, which are controlled by cabinet minister and group work employers in the same organization, have been four years in the making.

Both the Geneva-based International Labor Organization and Spain's Roman Catholic bishops have called for more democratic and independent labor unions.

The draft law accepts the IL's recommendations for autonomy and separate unions of workers and employers, even though they remain under the aegis of one organization and it offers guarantees for freedom of expression and meeting.

Balks at Recommendation

But it does not go along with the IL's recommendation that "all posts of authority in the union movement, including highest, should be filled by election."

A wide range of union posts will be filled by election, but a cabinet minister will still preside over labor unions' central policy-making bodies and retain considerable power.

The cabinet minister will be able to appoint or dismiss some union officials, and to disband union branches which are considered to go against the constitutional principles of the republic.

Some conservation officials already claim "gross pollution" of certain parts of the Thames. One spokesman said that 10,000 to 20,000 fish had been destroyed in a 15-mile stretch of the river and a tributary.

He said that, if the strike continued, the Thames would become "jou and fishless."

As if the implications of this strike were not bad enough, London is now also faced with the additional prospect of a return to some of the fog and smog that plagued the city a decade or more ago. A recent official pronouncement warned that regulations for London's smokeless zones might have to be lifted for the next two winters. It was said that the problem is a serious shortage of smokeless fuels.

If this comes to pass, then the city's long and impressive struggle against air pollution is likely to suffer a serious reverse.

Turkey Puts Off Taking Stand on Soviet Hijackers

ANKARA, Oct. 20 (AP).—The Turkish Justice Ministry said here that no further action may be taken for the return of the two men.

Lithuanians Braslavas Korelev and his son Algirdas. He said he expected the request to be sent to his ministry by the Foreign Ministry soon.

The matter will then be sent back to a judge in Trabzon on the Turkish Black Sea coast, where the hijacked plane landed. The judge will be asked to decide whether the crime was of a political nature.

The revised draft gives a different title and role to the cabinet minister. He will be "minister-syndicate (labor union) representative charged to act as a bridge between the government and the unions."

The Cortes debates are expected to last two months and to produce attacks both from a minority of liberal deputies, who would demand more reforms, and from die-right-wingers, who would leave the labor unions as they are.

Nerve-Gas Ship Reported Intact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—New investigations indicate that 60 tons of deadly nerve gas dumped off Grand Bahama Island in August have caused no damage to sea-life, CBS television reported today.

A Defense Department spokesman refused comment on the CBS report. But he said a Navy ship returned from the area today with water and core samples and report on its findings was expected.

The gas was in 1,250 rock encasements in more than 400 steel and concrete coffins on board World War II Liberty ship sunk 200 miles off Florida. CBS said the Navy found the ship, the Baron Russell Bridge, was intact and had not broken up.

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Oct. 21, 1970

Own Losses Listed as Light

Allied Forces Count 129 Reds Slain in Fights Near Da Nang

SAIGON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Allied forces today claimed killing 129 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers in a series of clashes south of Da Nang, while suffering only light casualties.

Several of the fights were part of a newly launched campaign by the South Vietnamese military in Quang Tin Province, south of Da Nang, which military sources said may help speed the withdrawal of American troops.

In the only other major development reported throughout Indochina, Cambodian forces drove

Muskie Sees War No Longer a Key Political Issue

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 20 (UPI)—The war in Vietnam is no longer one of the key issues in American politics, says Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, the Democratic front-runner for the 1972 presidential nomination.

"It's not a visible issue, although it's still a latent one. It may color the way people vote, but people are tired of the war. They're deeply concerned, perhaps, about when it will end and how long it will last, but they're not talking about it," he said at a news conference here yesterday.

Sen. Muskie was in Connecticut to campaign on behalf of the Democratic ticket, including the Rev. Joseph D. Duffy, a Democratic Senate candidate who entered the race as an avowed peace advocate.

Stewardess Strike Cuts TWA Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Trans World Airlines cancelled all of its nearly 450 domestic flights today and announced sharp curtailments of overseas operations as 5,400 stewardesses and stewards went on strike.

A TWA spokesman said the airline would try to operate about 10 international round-trip flights daily, about half the regular rate.

Supervisory personnel were being used for the overseas flights and even those were being shortened to stop at gateway cities such as London, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, Lisbon and Hong Kong.

A spokesman for the union representing striking stewardesses and stewards said, "The strike is solid and we expect other unions to honor our picket lines. I don't know of any cases where they are not."

The walkout began at midnight after negotiators from the airline and the transportation workers union failed to agree on a new contract in talks at National Mediation Board headquarters.

Negotiations resumed this afternoon, but there was no indication what disputes, other than wages, remained unresolved. After the Monday night session, federal mediator Francis A. O'Neill Jr. said the union and TWA "had succeeded in resolving a great majority of the issues."

A union spokesman, however, said the airline negotiators had "regressed and are offering less than what they were a month ago."

Ghana Opposition Merges

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 20 (NYT)—Ghana's three opposition parties were merged today into a single political party—the Justice party.

The new party unites the National Alliance of Liberals, the United Nationalist party and the All People's Republican party.

Kaunda, 'Furious' at Missing Nixon, Calls Off Rogers Talk

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (Reuters)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia called off a meeting arranged with Secretary of State William Rogers today and prepared to leave for Paris with members of his Organization of African Unity mission.

The Zambian leader had earlier reported "furious" when President Nixon called off at the last minute an appointment made some time ago to receive the Zambian leader and OAU mission members. U.S. sources sought today to explain away the whole incident as a scheduling problem in which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kaunda found themselves hopelessly ensnared, as Mr. Rogers tried to soothe the African representatives' injured feelings.

The sources' explanation did not appear to satisfy a number of African delegates and there was persistent talk of a boycott of the White House dinner Mr. Nixon is giving on Saturday for distinguished visitors to the UN's 25th anniversary commemoration.

According to the African version of the affair, Mr. Nixon agreed to receive Mr. Kaunda and representatives of Algeria, Cameroon, Libya and Mali at the White House today to hear the OAU's views on southern African problems and breaches of the arms embargo against South Africa.

Mr. Kaunda said that "at the minute" Mr. Nixon proposed

back two North Vietnamese and Viet Cong prisoners, only nine miles north of Phnom Penh. Cambodian naval guards could be heard in the capital.

South of Da Nang, along South Vietnam's central coast, the U.S. Air Force reported that planes equipped with flares and spotlights enabled a small South Korean patrol to hold a Viet Cong force immobilized through the night Sunday. At daylight yesterday, 57 Viet Cong troops were captured, the Air Force said.

Field reports said three South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 18 wounded.

The U.S. Command said there were no American casualties in two nights. U.S. troops were involved in that netted 37 Communists dead, most of them killed by helicopter gunships and artillery.

Headquarters said, however, four Americans were killed and 21 wounded in other scattered clashes and booby-trap and mine incidents during the past 24 hours.

Tate Trial Hears Manson Was Spurned

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 20 (UPI)—Terry Melcher, the son of actress Doris Day, went twice to the Spanish ranch and listened to Charles Manson's songs but decided they were not worth recording, a state witness testified yesterday at the Tate-LaBianca murder trial.

Gregg Jakobson, a business associate of Mr. Melcher, a record producer for the jury he had recommended Manson to the son of the actress but Mr. Melcher had not agreed with his judgment.

Under cross examination by Irving Kanarek, Manson's attorney, Mr. Jakobson denied he had misled Manson regarding his musical ability.

" Didn't you try to lead Mr. Manson on so that you could attain sexual favors from some of the girls at the ranch?" Mr. Kanarek asked.

Mr. Jakobson said this was not true.

Manson is on trial with three women followers charged with murdering actress Sharon Tate and six others last year.

Mr. Melcher at one time lived in the mansion where Miss Tate was killed.

The trial, approaching its fifth month, was delayed yesterday because one of the defense attorneys was in jail on a charge of having failed to answer a traffic citation. The attorney, Ronald Hughes, was arrested at his home Sunday for having ignored a ticket for operating his car with defective brakes. He declined to put up \$50 bail, spent the night in jail, and was fined \$25 in municipal traffic court with the sentence suspended, but Mr. Hughes, who represents one of the women, was late to court.

Mr. Melcher had been expected to testify yesterday but the prosecution said he was in Boston and would not appear until later in the week.

Britain to Try On Rhodesia Again

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Britain today said that it intended a new initiative to find whether a basis for negotiations to settle the Rhodesian independence dispute exists.

Michael Hamilton, British delegate speaking in the UN Committee on Colonialism, said: "Before long my government intends a direct approach. We intend a new initiative to find out whether a basis for re-negotiation does, or does not, exist. The time is long past when the niceties of which party should make the move should determine our actions."

He stressed that "our goal is a just solution acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole."

to advance the appointment by 24 hours.

However, the Zambian leader was already committed to address the UN and present there an OAU summit conference declaration and a declaration of the non-aligned states at Lusaka.

Several people who attended a private meeting of the African and Asian delegations to the UN said Mr. Kaunda complained there that Mr. Nixon did not want to see "our ugly faces." Last night he was said to have remarked privately that he did not want the phrase to be taken too seriously.

Official American sources said that it was not correct that the White House made a commitment to receive Mr. Kaunda and the OAU delegates today, though the date was one of those discussed. When word of Mr. Kaunda's reported indignation and "ugly faces" remark was passed to Mr. Rogers yesterday, American officials tried to mollify the Zambian leader and arranged a meeting between him and the secretary of state for today, informed sources said.

They said that early today Zambian officials said Mr. Kaunda would be unable to receive Mr. Rogers at the appointed time 8:45 a.m.

No new appointment was possible because of Mr. Kaunda's plans to leave New York later today to continue the OAU mission in Europe. It was stated.



Associated Press

PARIS PRECAUTIONS—Armed riot police men check the handbags of two young women going toward the Palace of Just ice, where Maoist Alain Geismar is on trial.

Demonstrators Dispersed

Geismar Trial Opens in Paris, 5,000 Police Seal Off Courts

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 20—Police reinforcements guarded the bridge to the Palais de la Cite today as the government put into effect its "Secret Plan to Maintain Order" for the trial of Maoist leader Alain Geismar.

The leftists had promised violence at the opening of the trial of Mr. Geismar—one of the co-leaders of the 1968 student revolt. But an estimated 5,000 policemen kept it down to a few scattered Molotov cocktails, 100 arrests and one policeman hit with flying cobblestone.

Inside, Mr. Geismar, 31, who has been in pre-trial detention for nearly four months, went on trial for inciting his followers to "violence against the police." He faces another trial before the State Security Court—re-established in the early 1960s to deal with crimes connected with Algeria—on charges of reconstituting the Proletarian Left Movement after the police ordered it to disband.

The helmeted police guarded the island on which the Palais de Justice is located armed with grenade-launchers. Under the secret plan—which was identified by a French news agency as helicopters, fire trucks, radio cars and motorcycle police stood by. Policemen's days off were canceled during the expected three days of the trial. The island's subway station also was closed.

Symbol for Left

Mr. Geismar's case has become something of a symbol for the left as it is the most notorious to come up since the passage of the anti-violence laws last spring. Under the laws, a person is responsible not only for the violence in which he is personally involved but also for inciting others to violence if not dismay, at the plane's costs and dubious economic future.

On the airbus project, the British will hold a second meeting later this week with builders from France, West Germany and Holland to decide whether to re-enter the project from which the Labor government withdrew nearly two years ago.

Philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, who became involved when he took charge of the banned leftist sheet the People's Cause, was in court today and is expected to testify.

Mr. Geismar, who as head of a teachers' union became part of the troika of leaders of the May, 1968, revolt—with Dany (The Red) Cahn-Bendit and Jacques Sauvageot—is charged specifically with inciting an audience to violence at a May 25 meeting just after the sentencing to a year in jail of two young editors of the People's Cause.

He specifically is charged with urging his audience to "grab the power from the bourgeoisie by armed insurrection."

General Attack

The defendant held the floor for more than an hour today with his opening statement. He attacked the "dictatorship" of everything—of the government, the laws, the prisons, the universities and in the streets, army and factories.

Turning to his judges, he said that he wanted to warn the bourgeoisie: "Look at the blacks emptying your garbage cans," he cried, "because soon they will be emptying their guns in your guts."

He was referring to African workers in France, many of whom are employed by the Sanitation Department.

No More Private

Railway Cars for

279 Maharanas

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (AP)—India's 279 former maharanas learned today that they will have to rub shoulders with commoners on the nation's crowded railways from now on.

The Railway Board said that, as a result of the abolition of the princely order last month, the ex-maharanas will no longer be entitled to travel in the fancy white private saloon cars that used to be the center of attention at railway stations around the country.

They said that early today Zambian officials said Mr. Kaunda would be unable to receive Mr. Rogers at the appointed time 8:45 a.m.

No new appointment was possible because of Mr. Kaunda's plans to leave New York later today to continue the OAU mission in Europe. It was stated.

Saga of Well-Molded Woman: Her Curves Settled Her Hash

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20—Israelis waggled their heads today in baffled wonderment about the story of a young Danish woman who, if the reports are correct, is one of the most persistent drug smugglers alive.

Here as the Israeli and Danish press, airport authorities and police told it, is the saga of the 23-year-old attractive woman identified as Ann Greta Millberg:

Carrying her hand luggage, she limped painfully yesterday into the departure hall at Lydda Airport outside Tel Aviv and joined a line of passengers awaiting search before boarding an SAS plane for Copenhagen.

Sprained My Back

Noticing her tortured walk and grimaces of agony, the other passengers stepped back to permit her to enter first the booth in which outgoing air travellers undergo a body search for weapons.

A sympathetic young Israeli policewoman in the booth asked solicitously why she was limping so heavily.

"Sprained my back," the hobbining young lady replied, her face wrinkling in pain as she put her hand luggage on the floor. Touched by the young woman's discomfort, the policewoman waved her on, not bothering to search her, saying "Good health."

Whereupon the young woman bent down picked up her hand luggage, straightened up, and left the booth.

But her departure was too lithe. The policewoman, suspicious, called her back. Limping again, she returned to the booth.

"May I please see your injury?" the policewoman asked.

"Impossible, I'm afraid," the young woman replied. "It is covered with a plaster cast."

"Then may I see the cast?" the policewoman persisted.

Lines Were Unseen

After a brief argument, the young woman finally hoisted her blouse. She was wearing a plaster cast, but it did not seem to conform with the lines of the young woman's body.

The cast was removed. Beneath it, the policewoman found eight pounds of hashish packed around the young woman's waist and six pounds packed around her hips.

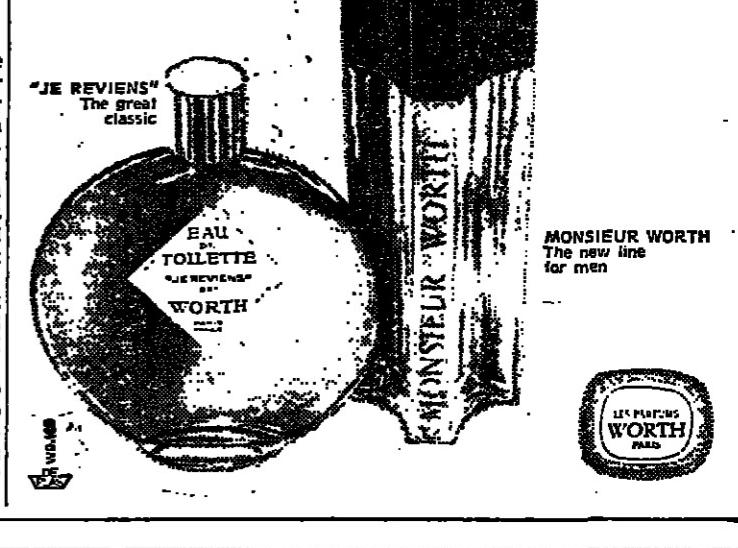
The policewoman told the young woman she was under arrest, could not depart for Copenhagen and would have to stand trial in Israel.

The young woman burst into tears, protesting that she had to leave for the Danish capital because her three-year-old son was waiting at the airport there for her.

© Los Angeles Times

WHILE IN HOLLAND
MEET THE VAN MOPPES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS
A.van MOPPES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1929

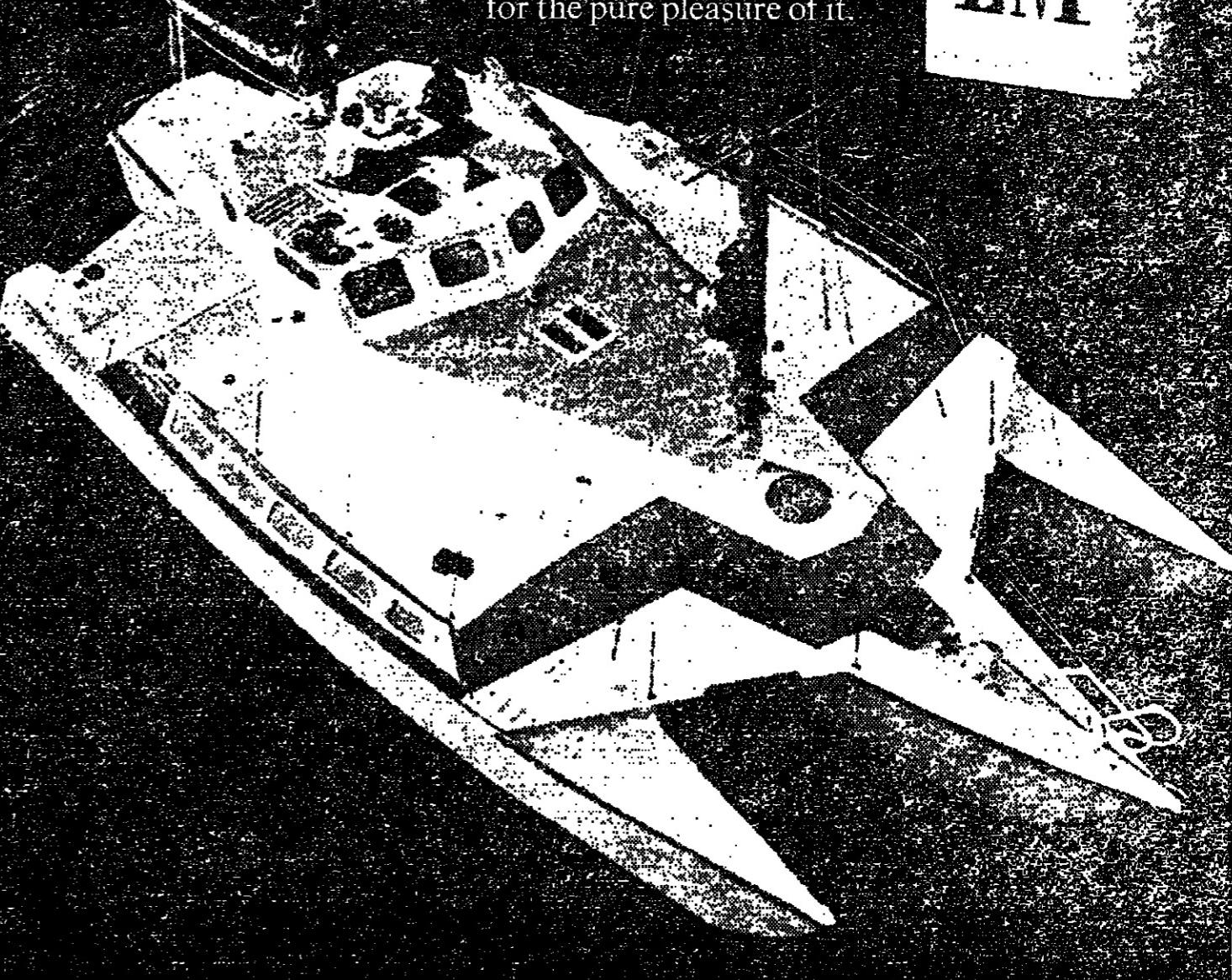
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Page 6—Wednesday, October 21, 1970 * *

A Fateful Hour for Canada—and the U.S.

The murder of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte confirms not only the despicable character of his killers, the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), but also the necessity of the extraordinary steps Canada has taken to pursue them. Even before Mr. Laporte's bloody and bound body was discovered on Sunday, Prime Minister Trudeau had suspended civil liberties and committed his government to a relentless police-army campaign against the FLQ's "insurrection." Parliamentary and public support for his unprecedented decision had been assured: it will be more widely and deeply forthcoming now. For there appears to be nearly universal agreement that the FLQ poses a head-on challenge to the integrity of the Canadian government and to Canadian democracy alike, and that the two must be defended with all the resources that the free people of Canada can muster. This feeling is all the stronger for Prime Minister Trudeau's own unquestioned devotion to Canada's libertarian traditions, and for the evident fact that Quebec separatism in its non-violent form was already being treated politically, legally and culturally within the system. Indeed one wonders whether the FLQ's desperation did not arise from a perception that the system was working too well: Nothing is so dangerous as a fanatic who believes his cause is being peacefully resolved.

The question of the moment is, of course, whether the government with its new emergency powers will be able to catch the murderers and their accomplices, who still hold a second hostage, British diplomat James Cross. At this point, one can only reply that if the government fails, more than its own prestige, and more than the life of Mr. Cross, may be lost. For it is the terrorist's purpose, as Mr. Trudeau well understands, to provoke the government into repressive measures that will enrage or alarm its ordinary citizens. This is why, by the way, we would be extremely surprised if the kidnappers took up Mr. Trudeau's offer to release Mr. Cross in return for safe con-

duct to Cuba for themselves and five of their jailed mates whose prison sentences are nearly expired. To accept amnesty would be to relieve the government of by far the greater part of the pressure whose application was the point of the FLQ exercise in the first place. In this regard, we wonder if Mr. Laporte's murder was committed "out of the FLQ's pant at being pursued by the police, or out of decision to tighten up its credibility, which had slogged during its week of unsuccessful negotiations with the government."

Americans can scarcely look across the border at Canada's travails—and at our own ferment—with asking themselves whether a similar dilemma, growing out of similar acts of terrorism, might come to pass here. At the very least, one conclusion is immediately clear: So important are atmosphere and example in nourishing the minds of those who commit such acts that the United States has a large stake in how Canada emerges from its current agony. Whatever may be the possibility of political kidnappings in this country, unquestionably it would be a larger threat if Canada had caved in to the FLQ. For that much, we have much to be grateful for in Canada's example. However, if Canada loses its struggle against the FLQ by ultimate capitulation to the terrorists or by a demonstrated inability to deal with them effectively, then a major defeat will have been sustained by democratic forces, and not just in Canada alone.

It is a measure of our times, and a frightening one, that Americans find themselves burdened with such questions as how to prevent political kidnapping and whether to bargain with kidnappers and whether to suspend the rule of law in a given emergency. Perhaps any answers offered in the vacuum of anticipation, before the event is real, are bound to be misleading. Yet the Canadian experience, if it proves anything at all so far, underlines the absolute need for a democratic government to act in defense of itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hanoi's 'Nyet'

Hanoi's formal rejection of President Nixon's peace initiative is a cause for disappointment, not despair. Ambassador Bruce's refusal to take no for an answer was the proper response. Both sides have now publicly belittled the other's new public proposals. But both have also upgraded their negotiating teams; they give evidence of having more important aims than simply taking advantage of propaganda opportunities in Paris. Intensive probing in private is now in order to discover whether progress toward a settlement can be made.

A beginning of such probing can be seen in the initial responses of each side to the other's proposals. While Mr. Nixon's five-point plan was a gem of clarity by comparison with the opaque nuances in the Viet Cong's latest eight-point scheme, both documents conceal far more than they reveal about the kind of deal either side would entertain to end the war. To reject such a document as containing nothing new is, in effect, to ask the other side to explain more clearly what concessions it is really offering as against previous positions.

Heretofore, neither side was willing to propose or discuss a cease-fire, although a halt to the killing is an essential element in any settlement. Now, both sides have formally proposed to negotiate the "modalities" of a truce. Hanoi's representatives pretend that Mr. Nixon has proposed an immediate cease-fire, followed by negotiation of a political settlement and arrangements for American withdrawal. They insist that these two "fundamental" issues must be settled in principle before there can be a cease-fire.

But, as Ambassador Bruce undoubtedly will make clear, Mr. Nixon did not propose an immediate de facto cease-fire. He seeks a negotiation on the military, political, economic and territorial arrangements that must be agreed between the two sides before a standstill cease-fire can come into effect.

If the Communists insist on negotiating the two "fundamental" issues of a political settlement and American withdrawal before hostilities stop, they will find the United

States agreeable. But they cannot expect American agreement to their political and military proposals in advance of a negotiation. If they do, it will be evident to all the world that their objective, as Hanoi has just restated publicly, is "complete victory" not a compromise settlement.

Many other points need probing. The Viet Cong proposal asks American withdrawal in nine months. But just last December the Viet Cong proposed American withdrawal in six months. The withdrawal date is clearly negotiable, as are the true conditions the Communists propose to govern the withdrawal period.

President Nixon has offered immediately to fix a timetable for American withdrawal—authoritatively stated by White House press briefers as 12 months—to take effect after a negotiated settlement is agreed. Negotiations in private could well open on this issue, which would include the conditions of a standstill cease-fire. An exchange of maps showing the areas each side claims to control would be a useful starting point even if, as is probable, both sides claim the bulk of the country.

If the two sides want to negotiate, they will have no difficulty finding points of conjunction in the two peace plans on which to start. The American desire for serious negotiations can no longer be challenged. But the attitudes of Hanoi and Saigon are less certain. Hanoi, in particular, has yet to show readiness to negotiate at all. With American withdrawal under way, North Vietnam may prefer to bide its time, resume all-out war at a more propitious moment and strive for total victory, delusive as that course is for either side.

For the United States, the moment now is one for persistence in seeking private talks, plus flexibility and patience. The ground has been laid for a wide-ranging negotiation in which no proposal of either side would be denied thorough examination. Difficult American decisions will have to be made if such talks begin. But, for the moment, the next move is up to Hanoi.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain and the Africans

The truth is that the Tory government rushed in with their South African arms proposals too impetuously after the election. Without enough forethought. Without weighing up the consequences. It is not too late, even now, for Mr. Heath to think again.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 21, 1895

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It is believed here that Venezuela will decline to pay the indemnity demanded by England, or accept Lord Salisbury's basis of settlement in the boundary dispute. The question may arise whether the United States will consider the demand for an indemnity an invasion of the Monroe Doctrine. The Tribune editorial says: "Great Britain has no more title to the disputed territory in Venezuela than to Manhattan Island."

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 21, 1920

PARIS—The expedition which is going from the United States into Central Asia to establish the origins of man would indeed be mistaken if it were to start out with the fixed purpose of proving Darwin's idea that man is "descended" from the ape. The persistence with which some people cling to this far-fetched dogma results only from half-educated or from intellectual fads.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Poverty in the U.S.

In response to E. D. Cogan's heartless letter on poverty in the U.S. (Oct. 16): Strange that he should consider it reprehensible that welfare recipients live off their "fellow men." I've always been under the impression that the capitalist profit system which I'm sure Mr. Cogan supports operates on just that principle. Is it necessary that a person do something for society in order to merit its attention? And has Mr. Cogan ever considered the possibility that shortcomings in the society itself may to some extent be responsible for unemployment? In such areas as racial justice, education, sincere concern and priorities for human welfare and rights are priorities which the prosperous U.S. could well afford if so many like Mr. Cogan understood that citizens are human beings and not dollars and cents.

Second, every candidate for whom he campaigns is in his debt, and should any large number of them beat the odds and come to Washington, they should be among his most loyal legislative supporters. Third and most important, Mr. Nixon understands—as many pre-

vious Presidents did—not the long-term importance of an all-out effort even in a losing partisan cause. His hard campaigning as Vice-President in the losing Republican efforts of 1954 and 1958 gave him the strength within his party to crush all opposition to his nomination in 1960. And his even more heroic efforts in 1964 and 1968 set the stage for his comeback and eventual victory.

Lyndon Johnson lost his grip on Congress after 1968, not so much because of the reverses the Democrats suffered that year as because he let dozens of congressmen who had risked their political lives by voting for his "Great Society" legislation fight their own battles tarring himself in the local muck.

Fourth, the more partisan he becomes, the more he risks antagonizing the Democrats, who will probably control Congress during the final two years of his term. Mr. Nixon is not going into hopeless Senate races against the powerful Maine, Massachusetts, Montana and Washington, but he is not confining himself to the sure-win contests either. And a man who has been a candidate for whom Mr. Nixon has campaigned is not likely to think he owes the President any favors.

Finally, Mr. Nixon risks the possibility that his intervention may be counter-productive. Many Republicans have been quite content with the prevailing public apathy, figuring that in a tight turnout well-financed Republican organizations would produce markedly higher proportions of their potential vote than would the wobbly Democratic machines. To the extent that a presidential visit generates interest in the campaign among all voters, Democratic and Republican, it may work against this strategy.

Motives Assessed

Why, then, the heavy presidential campaigning? I would guess there are three reasons:

First, in some states—like Vermont, New Jersey, Illinois and California—where the Republican Senate candidate is notably weaker than the basic Republican sentiment in the state, Mr. Nixon can undoubtedly give his candidacy a boost.

Second, every candidate for whom he campaigns is in his debt, and should any large number of them beat the odds and come to Washington, they should be among his most loyal legislative supporters.

Third, and most important, Mr. Nixon understands—as many pre-



The Prince of the Island

By C. L. Sulzberger

Cairo.—When Anwar Sadat, as a young officer, was imprisoned for conspiring against the British and the corrupt King Farouk, he wrote a political novel discussing the relative values of revolution and evolutionary reform. His book was called "The Prince of the Island" and was never published.

Now that he is president of the United Arab Republic, Sadat is faced practically by the problems he once theoretically analyzed. The Egyptian revolution, whose core of initiators Sadat joined in 1958, has been in power 12 years. But the reform it advocates is incomplete and even the president admits that while the government considers itself "Socialist" this credo has yet to be realized.

Among Egyptians Sadat is relatively unfamiliar and the big question is how he will fill Nasser's shoes. He has no pretension to charisma and seemed interested when a friend likened his position to that of Harry Truman when he was prodded into the vacancy left with the death of the more glamorous Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Sadat comes from a modest family. His father was a civilian in the army medical corps at a Nile Delta village called Mit Abu el-Kon. He himself always hoped to become an officer and finally graduated from military academy in 1938. The following year he met Nasser and joined the conspiracy which finally overthrew the regime in 1952.

Years in Captivity
He suffered for his views, spending four years in a concentration camp and two in prison between 1942 and 1948. He used this period to study German and improve his education by reading. As a young lieutenant he had already become acquainted with the writings of the American Lloyd Douglas, who remains his favorite author.

"This man was first a doctor, then a priest," he explains. "He only started to write after the age of 40 but he was tremendous power. He gives faith and confidence. He influenced me greatly, especially in solitary confinement. When I was in the United States four years ago I bought a complete second-hand collection of his works."

The other major influence on his intellectual formation was Caliph Omar. Sadat's Omar followed Abu Bakr as second successor to the Prophet Mohammed in Islam's leadership. "He was notable for justice and strictness," explains the deeply religious president.

Although he toyed with the idea of writing himself, kept a scrapbook of favorite quotations and even produced his unpublished memoirs, Sadat admits he never managed to take up the idea seriously. He once was an editor of the Cairo daily Gomhouria, and wrote regular articles. He recalls with pleasure: "During the 1956 Suez crisis I attacked Dulles regularly." But nowadays the only writing he ever does is letters and memoranda. He sometimes dictates

but often scrawls in his own hand "because I like to be careful in expressing myself. I still hope that someday, when I retire, I can try to write."

Sadat says his favorite pastime is reading. He recently read Churchill's wartime memoirs and books on the U.S. Pacific campaign, including accounts of the Guadalcanal and Tarawa battles.

His ambition is to retire to his village eventually, write travel and lead my own life."

At 51 he retains a lean figure by eating lightly, mostly boiled or grilled food. He says the doctors have pronounced his health good and now discount an earlier belief that he suffered a heart attack ten years ago.

The president, who has been married twice, has seven children

ranging from 29 down to 9-six girls and a boy. His second wife is half-English, a language he speaks with considerable ease.

Sadat says his favorite pastime is reading. He recently read Churchill's wartime memoirs and books on the U.S. Pacific campaign, including accounts of the Guadalcanal and Tarawa battles.

His ambition is to retire to his village eventually, write travel and lead my own life."

Others, perhaps more independent men, are dismissed in a few words. "I don't care what they say," he adds. "I am not so fastidious: 'The coup d'état doesn't scare me,'" journalist J.R. Tournous quotes him as saying.

And in 1957 in E. D. Sulzberger:

"Why not? I have already staged two coups d'état in my life."

Even for those commentators who believe that he was not involved in the plotting this book is disappointing. "It is," wrote Pierre Vianson-Ponté in Le

subject matter is equal black and white. The Fourth Republic gave in to "Anglo-Saxon hegemony." Mr. Fontaine pointed out, however, that the Fourth Republic resisted U.S. policy frequently—in making peace in Indochina, slowing down West German rearmament, attacking Suez and developing the French atomic-weapon program.

One can be slightly annoyed at De Gaulle's view of democracy. "To be sure," he writes quoting the Constitution, "the government determines the policy of the nation." But everybody knows it [the government] is picked by me and depends on my support. To be sure, there is parliament . . . but the masses and myself don't see in any of this a limit to my powers . . .

Minute, the extreme right-wing weekly, objected: "For De Gaulle the world turned around him. Today this megalomaniac is ludicrous but it brings shivers to think that this madman l'empêcheur d'être dérangé! was still in power only 1 month ago."

The criticism of the new memo

was as strong as was the criticism of the man and his policies. De Gaulle writes that it was always that way but that he succeeded anyway—"no thanks to any political parties or newspapers."

At end, he writes toward the end of the book, when the outcome of the election his campaign effort would carry over into an active leadership role on the legislative front for the next two years.

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Soviet Missile Buildup Leads Nixon to Review U.S. Deterrent Strategy

By William Beecher
ASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The basic strategy by which the United States has long hoped to deter nuclear war is being questioned by President Nixon and of his top national security

advisors. They say privately unless the Soviet buildup of ballistic missiles and submarines is halted soon in an armistice agreement, the Russians

could be in a position to wipe out in a first strike two of the three pillars of the U.S. nuclear deterrent—Minuteman missiles and B-52 bombers.

Such capability, they officials hold, could undermine the philosophy of deterrence that the United States has followed during much of the nuclear age.

If the situation is allowed to develop, analysts say, the Soviet Union might expect the United States to adjust to the new bal-

ance of power and, for example, back off from some future Middle East confrontation as the Russians did in the 1962 confrontation over their missiles in Cuba.

For years, American strategists have relied on the ability to ride out a surprise attack and retaliate overwhelmingly against Soviet cities. Their premise was that, as long as the Russians were convinced of "the American capability of 'assured destruction,'" it did not really matter how many nuclear weapons they built, or what kind, since they would be deterred from initiating a nuclear strike.

A series of comprehensive studies have challenged the underlying premise of the doctrine.

A senior administration analyst said: "If current Soviet weapons trends continue, this will threaten to turn our assured-destruction doctrine on its head. It may not be able to deter for very much longer."

This then lies behind some of the growing impatience and skepticism that officials are expressing over the slowness of the U.S.-Soviet talks on a limitation of strategic arms when measured against the speed of the Soviet missile buildup.

After consistent optimism, in public and private expressions, since the start of talks in Helsinki last November, many officials have begun to become pessimistic.

Compromise Sought

A White House official suggests that, unless the Russians come up with compromise proposals within two or three weeks after the talks resume next month, the United States may regard a meaningful settlement as rather elusive.

Last November, when the talks started on a hopeful note, the Russians were estimated to have 1,350 land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles in operation or under construction, and about 200 missiles aboard submarines.

Now the estimates have jumped to 1,500 ICBMs and 450 missiles on nuclear submarines, either operational or under construction. In addition, 100 or so missiles are believed to be mounted on older submarines.

By comparison, the United States has long maintained 1,000 Minuteman and 54 Titan-2 ICBMs, plus 666 Polaris missiles on sub-

marines.

The strategists worry less about numerical comparisons than about the character and possible use of the weapons.

420 SS-9 Missiles

The American analysts have calculated that about 420 giant Soviet SS-9 missiles, carrying three five-megaton warheads each, could destroy 95 percent of the Minutemen. The Russians have more than 300 SS-9s and are continuing to build.

The Russians have recently started testing a three-part warhead for the smaller SS-11 missile, of which there are more than 800 in the Soviet arsenal.

The Russians have also been gradually expanding the number of missile submarines on station off the East Coast. The officials expect them to deploy some off the West Coast fairly soon.

The American analysts also note that missiles fired from submarines offshore would provide only a few minutes' warning time, threatening to catch B-52 bombers on the ground and to destroy key command centers, radar stations and communications links.

The concern then is that, if the Russians could threaten a successful strike against land-based weapons, the President would be faced with deciding whether to fire surviving Polaris missiles against Soviet cities, knowing that the Russians could then wipe out American cities.

President Nixon expressed this worry in a paragraph buried in his 160-page state-of-the-world message last February:

"Should a President, in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?"

Mr. Willems also filed a brief Friday asking the Federal Communications Commission to rule that "any station accepting spot ads during the last two weeks of an election campaign which employ inflammatory, fraudulent or libelous claims or, in any way attack a candidate's integrity, character or patriotism . . . must provide advance notice to the target of the attack and afford time for reply under the 'fairness doctrine.'

You might like to have a look at your interest in the story.

The memo, which was signed by Colson, was made public by an anti-war businessman's group, the Force for Peace, headed by Angeles businessman Harold

ans.

Mr. Willems also sent a letter to President Nixon calling on the White House to disown the Colson memo, which Mr. Willems said was "implied endorsement" of the American Security Council's poll rating.

He is an urgent matter of your personal attention," Willems told Mr. Nixon. "In time of national crisis, you're doing yourself, your party, your people a grave disservice remaining associated with a device intended to deceive

Col. Adet Zamora said yesterday he spoke for the Andean 4th Infantry Regiment, the 4th Cavalry Regiment and the Military College as well as his own unit.

Since President Torres assumed office Oct. 7, there has been an upsurge of leftist guerrilla violence in the interior that has apparently alarmed the military.

Organized labor and student and peasant movements, swing the balance in favor of President Torres in the brief power struggle that followed the ouster of Gen. Alfredo Orrego from the presidency.

Col. Adet Zamora presented the government with a five-point memorandum which called for:

- Early return to constitutional government.
- Withdrawal of their barracks of military men serving in political posts.

- Government maintenance of the principle of authority without surrendering it to labor or student organizations.
- Action by the president to prevent creation of an armed militia.

- A pledge that the government would "not make a second Cuba."

Despite the bluntness of the demands, political observers said that they were convinced that President Torres did not consider the country ready for a return to a radical position on the constitutional government at this stage of private business time.

19 Greeks Freed, Exile Extended For 2 Generals

ATHENS, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The Greek military-backed regime announced yesterday that it was releasing 19 detainees with Communist records and extending for another year the exile of two senior officers among the 62 Communists currently in enforced residence in remote villages.

The officers, retired Army Lt. Gen. George Peridis and retired Air Force Lt. Gen. George Mitsakos, played important roles in the unsuccessful counterattack that sent King Constantine into exile in December, 1967.

Gen. Peridis and Gen. Mitsakos were taken into custody with the 62 others, including a score of royalists, civilians, in the summer of 1968. They were detained by military police without charges and put in solitary confinement for more than a year.

After the announcement by Prime Minister George Papadopoulos last April of the restoration of the right of habeas corpus, they were dispersed by ministerial order to enforced residence in eight isolated villages and two islands.

Mr. Alessandri, president from 1964 said in a message to supporters in the rightist National Party, that he did not want to vote for him in the runoff Saturday.

His will contribute to Dr. Allende's assuming the command in a climate of greater tranquillity that will further confidence so that the economic activity will

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72-year-old former presi-

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side of a leftist coalition

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THEATER IN PARIS

Actor at the Helm of the Comédie-Française

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Oct. 20.—Pierre Dux, one of France's most distinguished actors, was recently appointed administrator of the Comédie-Française and dynamic changes at the House of Molière, often under fire for being too tradition-bound, are predicted.

Mr. Dux has held this post before—for a brief span at the end of World War II—but in 1946 he resigned and went forth to seek his fortunes on the nonsubsidized stage. There he has been displaying his versatility for two decades, establishing a sound reputation as a flawless performer and director.

He has been seen in such diverse offerings as the translation of the American comedy "Absence of a Cello" (locally known as "Mal de Teste"), which ran for three seasons, and Paul Valéry's only play, "Mon Faust," a literary event of the postwar Parisian theater. He revealed startling transformation powers in Marcel Achard's "Fatale" in which he impersonated a non-U.S.-growing ne'er-do-well intent on reducing an old school chum who had prospered to his own dreary level. Tall, elegant,

exuding a mundane good breeding, Mr. Dux—without resorting to makeup but by sheer force of histionic artistry—turned himself into the grubby, spiteful failure "Fatale" ran for seven years. Mr. Dux is also one of the age's outstanding Cyrano's.

It has been rumored that the Comédie-Française intends to follow the line of the Théâtre National Populaire, that it is now out, in a word, to capture the "popular" audience.

"Popular"

Mr. Dux chuckled as he sat at his Louis XVI desk in the sombre, tradition-hallowed administration office of the national theater.

"Popular," he said. "Well, there are more meanings than one to the word. Of course, we want to be popular, but we don't want to change the audience—we have our faithful subscribers and our regulars among the students and among the visitors from all over the world—we just want to enlarge it. There are many Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, a large body of Parisians even, who have never been to the Comédie-Française. They regard it with awe—as something too formal and grave. We would like to enlist them as theater

Introducing Authors

"This season we are introducing two authors into the repertory who have never been played here before," said Mr. Dux with some pride. "Jean Anouilh will make his debut at the Français with his 'Becket,' which he will direct, and Strindberg's 'Dream Play' will be produced by Raymond Rouleau."

"Then we will have a series of

three programs devoted to avant-garde authors. The first, in November, consists of Roland Weingarten's 'Comme la Pierre,' Roland Dubillard's 'Si

Camille me voyait...' and François Billeaudoux's 'Femmes Farfadets.' The second, in January, of Robert Pinget's 'Architrac,' Guy Poisay's 'Cœur à Deux' and André Chédid's 'Le Monde au bout.'

The third, in March, will be composed of René de Obaldia's 'Le Génial Inconnu,' Jean-Claude Grumberg's 'Rire' and Gabriel Couzin's 'La Descente sur Récife.' These plays will be given special performances, but will not be entered in the repertory.

The initial presentation of the Dux régime marks an admirable start, generously offering two productions. Alfred de Musset's "Il ne Faut Jurer de Rien" and Molière's "George Dandin"—on the same program.

The De Musset selection is delightfully played for the amusing romantic romp it is, a breezy, exquisite fable, airy and delicious. In its current resurrection the silken light touch has been applied and retained, scampering through the charming text, the fanciful decor, the quaint costuming, the fluid movement and the spirited performance.

"George Dandin," an excellent choice for contrast, is a tragedy as the convincing maid and Alain Pratoni as the aristocratic lover enjoy personal successes in their roles.

Pierre Dux
... administrator.

Three Bartok Theater Works

By David Stevens

BUDAPEST, Oct. 20.—Bela Bartok's three one act theater works make a natural triple bill for the Hungarian State Opera, so it was doubly natural that they should get new productions during the current Budapest Art Weeks whose major theme this year is the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the composer's death.

But these new versions have to compete with their freshy remembered predecessors, which for several years formed one of the company's showpieces, not only here but on frequent tours. In particular the classical simplicity of Kalman Nadasdy's staging of the opera "Bluebeard's Castle" and the powerful realism of Gyula Harangozo's choreography for "The Miraculous Mandarin" are tough acts to follow.

Clearly, new look and a different approach were in order. In "Bluebeard," Andras Miklo, the state opera's chief stage director, and his designer, Gabor Forray, opted for literal visual reinforcement of the inner drama that unfolds in Bartok's richly colored orchestra.

The gloom and darkness of the castle, and of Bluebeard's solitary soul, is almost tangible in Forray's basic set. And as Judith opens each symbolic door the stage is filled with the quality of light called for in the libretto and with the things Judith sees—theture instruments, the weapons, the jewels and the blood-dripped flowers. But for the vision of Bluebeard's all-encompassing realm and the lake of tears it is the orchestra that inevitably takes over.

Opera's Symbols

In general the staging and scenery confine themselves to objectively presenting the opera's symbols, providing an outward action to the orchestra, and moving its two almost static characters against the backdrop of the one real character—the castle that symbolizes the solitary man's soul. One touch not specifically suggested in the text was a kind of perforated partition behind which Judith retired at the end to share with Bluebeard's other wives the fate of being close but in-

Music in London

Looking for a Pied Piper of Pop

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON.—George Martin, erstwhile "fifth Beatle," surveys the contemporary pop scene from a brand new suite of recording studios overlooking Oxford Circus.

In the course of a champagne opening, Martin, as chairman of AIR (Associated Independent Recordings, Ltd.), looked back affectionately upon his career as the Beatles' musical director and ahead to "the next Pied Piper." He thinks a new Pied Piper is about due; but he has no idea who it will be, or what kind of music he will be piping. Neither does anybody else.

He didn't recognize the Beatles as Pied Pipers when they auditioned for him at the EMI studios in St. John's Wood, on June 6, 1962. "But he liked the sound, and he liked the boys. And he did what no other record producer had seen fit to do. He signed them up, not for EMI, but for EMI's popular music subsidiary, Parlophone.

Recording Session

The first recording session, on Sept. 11, 1962, produced an exchange which illustrated the startling contrast between Martin and the Beatles. It showed, too, why it is hard to think of Martin even as a "fifth" Beatle. Before the session started, he explained the recording routine. "Let me know," he said, as he wound up the briefing, "if there is anything you don't like."

"Well, for a starter," said George Harrison, "I don't like your tie."

And small wonder. As Hunter Davies puts it in his book, "The Beatles," George Martin always seems light-years away from the Beatles in class, taste and background. He is tall and handsome in a matinee-idol sort of way, with a studied prep-school master manner and a clipped BBC accent."

All true; but he dresses better—and rather more squarely—than most schoolmasters do. He could easily pass for the political counselor at a British embassy. That tie, incidentally,

Budapest Art Weeks

tangible—a wall through which a certain presence may pass, but not understanding.

Endre Uto was effective as the sonorous-voiced Bluebeard, and Olga Szonyi, although vocally unsound at first, was touching as the uncomprehending Judith. Adras Korodi was the solid, but not particularly inspired conductor.

The "Mandarin" production was entrusted to the company's young ballet director, László Seregi, who had the challenging task of taking a more modern look at this remarkable work. The earlier production dated back the better part of two decades to a period when even the Hungarian musical and theatrical world was beginning to rediscover Bartok.

Velled Realism

His approach seems to have been to call the outward realism and eroticism of the story with a moderate amount of stylization, symbolism and acrobatic choreography. Some of Seregi's solutions seemed gratuitous, but the tremendous vitality of the dancing, especially by Zoltan Nagy as the mandarin and Lilla Partay as the girl, carried its own conviction.

Between these two works "The Wooden Prince" also received a new production, again by Seregi and with sets by Forray. This fable of the primacy of superficial abstraction over real worth was removed somewhat from its earlier fairy-tale atmosphere to a simpler children's mechanical toyland. Sandor Nemethy in his title role upheld the strong male wing of the company. Korodi again conducted and "Vivaldi's" costumes were, as in the other two works, wholly in keeping with the overall production.

The stylization was suggested at the outset in Forray's a with only sparse suggestions an urban tenement. The minuscule nature of the mandarin was clear from the stage instead of being lured to mugging by his seductress, it simply materialized at the back of the set like an apparition.

It is a kind of announcement that he is going to surf stabbing, clubbing and hang until he finds release in the girl's final embrace—at which point he is hanging upside down with the rope around his ankles. He is lowered then for a finale tableau, cradled in the girl's arms in what is evidently an intentional allusion to a flea.

The orchestra, under Miklos Erdelyi's intense and vital direction, reached its peak in the final work of the program.

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On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—One new show opened on Broadway last week to one negative and three positive reviews.

"The Rothschilds," at the Lunt-Fontanne Theater, directed by Michael Kidd, is based

on a best-selling biography of the family by Frederic Morton.

The show traces the rise of Mayer Rothschild and his five sons from a Frankfurt ghetto

to an international financial dynasty.

"A lavish musical

about wealth that relentlessly squanders its potential," chides William Glover of the Associated Press. The characters, he says, are "paper cutouts," with the exception of Paul Becht ("reasonably possible") as Nathan Rothschild, and Keene Curtis who "adds admirable epicene malvolence" to the

pleasure to a lot of people."

plot. United Press International, The Washington Post and The New York Times reviewers were more favorably impressed.

"A solid dramatic musical with considerable emotional appeal," wrote Jack Gaver of UPI. The Post reviewer Richard Coe appraised:

"Unswervingly old-fashioned, tuneful and lavish. The Rothschilds' will prove a vastly popular New York musical," which jibed with The Times' Clive Barnes's: "Take a good Jewish family like the Rothschilds, throw in music by Jerry Rock, lyrics by Sheldon Harnick, music by the 'Fiddler on the Roof' team and a literate and engrossing book and you should have a hit. And I think 'The Rothschilds' . . . will give a lot of pleasure to a lot of people."

refinement in the production, pop records. Martin, with it Beatles, had an Academy Award nomination for "A Hard Day Night" and Grammy Awards for his arrangements of "Eleanor Rigby," "A Day in the Life" and the "Sergeant Pepper" album.

Their Language

It all began not with the Beatles learning to read music but with George Martin learning to play guitar. If they couldn't talk about music to him in his language, he would have to learn to talk to them in theirs. He's glad, now, that he did it that way, and pretty sure that a conventional musical education would have crushed the Beatles.

"It was a two-way street," he recalls. "They learned a lot from me, and I learned a lot from them. They're marvelous musicians, really, not in an academic sense, of course, but in terms of musicality, sensitivity, perception, invention, ideas, curiosity, and so on."

Their songs, he says, come to them as time fragments. In the early days he had to show them how to make bridges between one part of a song and another, how to lay out beginnings and endings, and so on. And he remembers a time when Paul McCartney, in a hotel room, was doodling around with a three-note figure that appealed to the Beatles.

"I need a three-syllable word for it," he said.

"My D shape," said John, playing a D chord on his guitar. "It suddenly dawned on me that John and the other boys, too, at that time identified chords by the shapes identified by their fingers on the guitar frets."

The George Martin association with the Beatles has entered musical history as the prototype of the classically trained music teacher (Guildhall School of Music and Drama) working with an unlettered pop group to achieve a hitherto unprecedented sophistication and

pop records.

Martin, with it

Beatles, had an Academy Award nomination for "A Hard Day Night" and Grammy Awards for his arrangements of "Eleanor Rigby," "A Day in the Life" and the "Sergeant Pepper" album.

It sounds good to me."

And pretty good it was. That was in 1965. As of 1968, "Yesterday" had been recorded 11 times by 81 different artists. I became the most popular of the Lennon-McCartney songs.

Which goes to show what one can do with three little note three little syllables, a lot of talent, and a little help from a friend!

Italy Loses 1st Game At Bridge Tourney

ESTORIL, Portugal, Oct. (Reuters)—Italy, the defending champions, suffered a first round defeat when the European Bridge Championship opened here last night.

At the halfway stage of the much-anticipated Sweden-U.S. Italian established a comfortable lead of 42-17 but in the second half were overwhelmed losing 58-36.

Twenty-two countries competing in the championship, which will continue for next 12 days.

In the championship, points scored are converted to victory points with 20 as a maximum that can be scored in a match. Teams will score 20 in the first round if Ireland, France, Iceland and Denmark.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1970

FINANCE

Bank Rate Cut Half Point to 7% in France Is Second Reduction In Under Two Months

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 20.—France cut its bank rate today by half a point, for the second time in less than two months.

The latest reduction—7 percent—of the cost to the nation's banks of borrowing money from the Bank of France is in line with the government's policy to stimulate consumer demand and, through it, the nation's economic expansion. Business groups have been calling for measures to keep the economy moving.

However, the timing of the announcement—bank rates are usually changed on Thursdays—came as a surprise. The Bank of France reported the cut just before the National Assembly opened debate on the 1971 budget.

In the debate, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that France must be capable of a strong expansion in order to assure full employment. But he noted that economic growth—3 to 4 percent on an annual basis—is weak; that prices are continuing to rise faster than forecast, and that the present employment situation is causing concern.

In August, 267,300 Frenchmen were looking for work, up 10,000 from July and 50,000 from the 1969 month, according to official lists.

The figures, however, are considered indicative of the labor market situation rather than an absolute count.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the nation's economy has entered a new era. The recovery plan, following last year's devaluation of the franc, "is completed"—the franc is stable, the nation's gold and foreign currency reserves have been built up and the flight of capital has been halted.

The deflationary measures of last year, he indicated, will be replaced by ones encouraging business and consumers to spend. He said the time has come to abolish quantitative restrictions on credit and measures to achieve this should be taken on Friday. Banks here have been restricted in making loans since August, 1968.

Three weeks ago the government eased its restrictions on installation tuning for cars and household goods and a few weeks before that on Aug. 27, the bank rate had been reduced from a crisis level of 8 percent to 7.5 percent. The new 7 percent rate brings France in line with Britain and West Germany.

Russia Says Output Passes Planned Goals

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Soviet industrial production jumped 8.3 percent in the first nine months of 1970, with all ministries reporting quota fulfillment despite shortcomings in consumer goods industries, the government announced today.

The Statistical Board's report hailed the effectiveness of profit-based economic reform and reported that labor productivity increased 7.2 percent over the corresponding figure for 1969.

There were, however, shortcomings in the production of vegetable oil, wool fabrics and soap, all of which failed to meet planned quotas.

The Ministry of Instrument Making, Automatic Devices and Control Systems reported a boost of 21 percent over the 1969 figures, an indication of growing emphasis on automation.

The automobile industry increased its production by 6 percent with a total of 666,000 trucks, buses and passenger cars. The completion this fall of a Fiat factory at Togliatti is expected to make the 1970 percentage increase much higher.

But the production of automobile parts as well as spare parts for agricultural machinery, failed to meet the plan.

Steel output went up 5 percent to 86.2 million tons. Fertilizer—a key ingredient in hopes to stabilize arm production—increased by 18 percent to 40 million tons.

U.S. Fund Sales Rise; Redemptions Edge Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Mutual fund sales in the United States rose 14 percent or \$15 million in September, to \$337 million after a \$6 million rise in August, the Investment Company Institute said today.

Assets rose \$1.9 million to \$44.4 billion after a \$1.8 million August loss. Liquid assets fell to \$4.6 billion at the end of September from \$4.8 billion.

Redemptions increased from a six-year low of \$16.4 million in August to \$21.6 million in September.

Held Post Six Months

Montedison Chief Resigns; State's Control Is an Issue

MILAN, Oct. 20.—Italy's giant chemical group, Montedison, has chosen to center on the second time this year. Again, the dispute appears to center on the growing state influence in what, until 1968, was the nation's largest privately owned firm.

Cesare Merzagora, who announced today that he is resigning on Dec. 15, took over six months ago from Giorgio Veleri, who quit after two state holding companies, IRI and ENI, had acquired effective control of Montedison shares.

Today's announcement from the 72-year-old former president of the Italian Senate said he was resigning for personal reasons and be-

cause the government already controlled too large a share of Italy's industry.

For its part, the government charged that Montedison

whose profit margins had been declining for several years, could not stay competitive unless its development policies were aligned with those of IRI and ENI and the economy could not afford such intra-state competition.

Sales last year at Montedison

rose 11 percent to the equivalent of \$1.65 billion, while the group's income was up only 4.4 percent to \$134 million. The parent company's income was unchanged at \$86 million on a 1.5 percent increase in sales to \$822 million.

Compromise Candidate

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Merzagora was said to be a compromise candidate put forward by the government agencies and acceptable to the private shareholders.

Mr. Merzagora said at the time that, because of his age, he would only remain in office for a year.

The Corriere della Sera article said that Mr. Merzagora quit because some senatorial critics felt his position as lifetime senator was incompatible with that of head of a company operating mines under government concession. More important, it said, he felt reorganization of Montedison—a heterogeneous collection of 970 big and small companies—required a long-term president.

The deflationary measures of

last year, he indicated, will be replaced by ones encouraging business and consumers to spend. He said the time has come to abolish quantitative restrictions on credit and measures to achieve this should be taken on Friday. Banks here have been restricted in making loans since August, 1968.

Three weeks ago the government eased its restrictions on installation tuning for cars and household goods and a few weeks before that on Aug. 27, the bank rate had been reduced from a crisis level of 8 percent to 7.5 percent.

The new 7 percent rate brings France in line with Britain and West Germany.

Cesare Merzagora

Level of Profits Recovering For Oil Firms Across U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Oil companies across the United States began releasing third-quarter earnings reports today, and while results were somewhat mixed, the overall trend seemed to be toward a recovery from the depressed levels of earlier this year.

Mobil Oil, for example, showed an earnings gain of 4 percent in the third quarter, which boosted nine-month net 5 percent above year-ago levels. The gains were made on a 10 percent revenue rise in the quarter and 9 percent in the nine months.

Mobil cited output and sales gains both in the United States and abroad, plus price firming in Europe and Japan as reasons for the profit improvement.

Gulf Oil, meanwhile, said earnings dropped 5.5 percent in the quarter. But this represented an improvement on early-year results and cut the decline for the first nine months of the year to 13 percent.

Sun Oil had a steady 13 percent net drop for both the quarter and the nine months, despite a revenue gain of 10 percent in the quarter. It said signs of price firming were boosting hopes for fourth-quarter results.

Standard Oil (Ohio) showed a whopping 51 percent gain in quarterly net, which took nine-month profits 15 percent above year-earlier levels.

Sohio noted that all figures had been adjusted to include losses from British Petroleum's U.S. marketing, automatic devices and control systems reported a boost of 21 percent over the 1969 figures, an indication of growing emphasis on automation.

The automobile industry increased its production by 6 percent with a total of 666,000 trucks, buses and passenger cars. The completion this fall of a Fiat factory at Togliatti is expected to make the 1970 percentage increase much higher.

But the production of automobile parts as well as spare parts for agricultural machinery, failed to meet the plan.

Steel output went up 5 percent to 86.2 million tons. Fertilizer—a key ingredient in hopes to stabilize arm production—increased by 18 percent to 40 million tons.

U.S. Fund Sales Rise; Redemptions Edge Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Mutual fund sales in the United States rose 14 percent or \$15 million in September, to \$337 million after a \$6 million rise in August.

Liquid assets fell to \$4.6 billion at the end of September from \$4.8 billion.

Redemptions increased from a six-year low of \$16.4 million in August to \$21.6 million in September.

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Continental Can Net Falls; 3M Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—High interest costs, product development expenses and some lowering of prices were blamed yesterday for reducing Continental Can earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of the year, despite record sales and revenues.

Quarterly net was down 6.5 percent from the 1969 level while revenue jumped 8 percent. For the nine months, profits eased 4.4 percent on an 11 percent climb in revenues.

The state participation was bitterly opposed by several thousand small shareholders, who claimed

that the government already controlled too large a share of Italy's industry.

Continental Can chairman and chief executive Ellison L. Hazard said overseas acquisitions were

responsible for a large share of the revenue growth.

Continental Can chairman Bert S. Cross noted that the quarterly gain failed

to match expectations because of higher costs and lower than forecast sales gains. The nine-month gain was largely attributable to lower effective tax rates and higher foreign earnings. In general,

Mr. Cross said, international markets are continuing to outstrip domestic U.S. growth.

Minnesota Mining

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20—Reuter

Continental Can chairman and Manufacturing, reported to day a 4 percent profit gain in the

third quarter on a 3 percent revenue base.

In the first nine months of the year, net was up 4.5 percent on a 5 percent revenue gain.

SMI chairman Bert S. Cross noted that the quarterly gain failed to match expectations because of higher costs and lower than forecast sales gains. The nine-month gain was largely attributable to lower effective tax rates and higher foreign earnings. In general,

Mr. Cross said, international markets are continuing to outstrip domestic U.S. growth.

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.

Third Quarter 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 428.20 416.50

Profits (millions) 47.90 45.90

Per Share 0.25 0.22

Nine Months 1970 1969 Revenue (millions) 1,360.01 1,202.00

Profits (millions) 138.50 132.50

Per Share 2.47 2.37

Honeywell Inc.

Honeywell Inc. reported in Minneapolis today that "generally adverse" economic conditions had resulted in a 17 percent drop in third-quarter earnings, despite a 3 percent sales gain.

Nevertheless, nine-month net held a 1.3 percent increase on 1969 levels as revenue jumped 3 percent.

Honeywell said all figures exclude results from recently acquired General Electric computer operations.

Republic Steel

Republic Steel Corp. reported to day a 20 percent earnings drop in the third quarter of the year, which cut the profit slide in the first nine months of the year to 33 percent compared with the year-earlier figure.

In the first half of the year, net had been down by 46 percent.

A definitely better tone appeared also in the most active roster where point-plus gains were common among beneficiaries of short-covering activity.

Natomas, a standout in a higher oil group, rose 4 1/8 to 50 7/8, thus recouping some of its recent lost ground.

The company said the status of an off-shore Sumatran well drilled by a subsidiary will not be known for about a week.

Other gainers on the active roster included Telex, up 2 1/8 to 12 5/8; University Computing, up 1 2/2 to 29 1/2; and Computer Sciences, up 1 1/8 to 11 1/4.

Observers also read some

Glamour Issues Glitter In Modest NYSE Gain

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT)—significance in the ability of individual stocks to shrug off adverse profit reports. Thus, Polaroid finished without change at 68 3/8 after a small advance.

In some recent sessions, the glamourous have displayed all the bounce of a lead basketball but the snap returned suddenly as many traders bought stock to cover their short positions. They had sold short previously in the hopes of buying back at lower prices and thus realizing a profit.

International Business Machines rose 6 5/8 to 291 1/8. Elsewhere in the computer sector, Burroughs added 3 1/4 to 114 7/8 and Memorex moved ahead 4 7/8 to 81 1/2.

Walt Disney Productions climbed 2 to 118 1/4, while Control Data moved up 2 3/4 to 47 1/4.

Dow Gains

The Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 2.33 to 753.33. In the two preceding sessions, it had reached a total of 11.37.

Standard & Poor's 500 was up 0.49 at 83.64 and the NYSE index added 0.26 at 45.62.

Volume remained low, although at 10.63 million shares, it outstripped yesterday's 9.89 million in the 19

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Oakland Wins, 34-20, in 1st Meeting of Teams

Redskin Errors Lead to Raider Victory

By Dave Brady
OAKLAND, Oct. 20 (W.P.)—The result of history's first meeting between the Washington Redskins and Oakland Raiders remained in doubt for almost eight minutes last night. Once the Raiders learned how to react to Washington's punt formation, it was a snap. Oakland exploited the generous field position provided by the Redskins for a 34-yard touchdown run by Stewart Dixon in the first two minutes 31 seconds.

The Redskins' pass defense was equally kind and, within another five minutes 14 seconds span, Daryle Lamonica had thrown a 28-yard scoring pass to split end Warren Wells for a 14-1 lead. From there, the Raiders breezed to a 34-20 victory.

The touchdown was the first of three exacted by Lamonica from the confused Washington secondary. George Blanda added field goals of 35 and 21 yards.

Still, the Redskins did not lose their pulse until the third quarter.

In the second period, they slowed Oakland's momentum and drew within four points as Curt Knight kicked field goals of 14 and 34 yards and Sonny Jurgenson capitalized on a Mike Bass interception to hit Charley Taylor with a 33-yard touchdown pass.

Knight's first field goal cut Oakland's lead to 14-3 and, after Blanda booted his 35-yarder, Knight converted his ninth field goal attempt in ten tries to make it 17-6.

When Lamonica overthrew a receiver and hit Bass instead, the Redskins took over at their own 23-yard line. Jurgenson capped the

short drive by hitting Taylor with a pass deflected by defensive back Kent McCloghan. Taylor made the catch a step inside the back of the end zone.

Knight's conversion brought the skins would not have another Redskin within striking distance touchdown until their chartered

plane reached Washington, but Jurgenson finally moved them 80 yards against Oakland reserves in the fourth quarter and connected for a touchdown with tight end Jerry Smith, who was playing with sore and infected left knee.

The Redskins' first error was committed by center John Diction, who snapped the ball so high over punter Mike Bragg's head from the Washington 39 that Bragg did not recover it until he raced to his four-yard line.

Bragg maneuvered from the charge of several Raiders and directed a pass at Pat Richter. It was incomplete, but ineligible receivers were downfield anyway. Oakland took possession at the Washington 39 after declining the penalty.

On the first play, Lamonica sent Bragg sweeping his own left end and scored easily.

Bragg snapped another pass out of Bragg's reach later but Bragg got off the punt after recovering the ball.

Morton to Play

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (W.P.)—Quarterback Craig Morton's right hand was not injured as badly as first anticipated during the Dallas Cowboys' 54-13 embarrassment to the Minnesota Vikings Sunday.

His backup, Roger Staubach, was in a Dallas hospital yesterday with an infected right elbow, however, and rookie safety Cliff Harris, a standout in four previous games, will be lost for the remainder of the season because his Army Reserve unit has been activated.

Morton limped off the field midway through the second quarter after chasing Viking cornerback Ed Sharman on a touchdown gallop with one of his passes. Morton spent the rest of the game with a large ice pack strapped to his right knee. The injury was judged a "bruise" by doctors yesterday and the Cowboys are listing him as the "probable starter" for Sunday's game against the Chiefs in Kansas City.

"It's the first time I've ever been worried by an injury. It hurt so bad at the end of the game that I couldn't have gone back in there if I had to. I couldn't even throw a lob pass; it hurt so much."

A splint was put on to protect the wrist, and Namath reported to the stadium yesterday with the other battle casualties and soaked his arm in ice. He then went to Lenox Hill Hospital for X-rays, which disclosed a fracture of the navel, a small bone at the base of the thumb.

Charley Johnson Out

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The Houston Oilers, expected to be Cleveland's only challenger in the American Conference's Central Division, will have to get along without Charlie Johnson for a minimum of six weeks and Hoyle Granger for the season. Both un-

AP (UPI) twenty teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points tabulated on basis of 20-18-4-2-3-3-7-3-4-2-1.

1. Ohio State (19) 4-1 152

2. Texas (8) 4-0 150

3. Notre Dame (4) 4-0 148

4. Michigan (1) 4-0 147

5. Auburn (1) 4-0 145

6. Air Force (1) 4-0 144

7. Stanford 4-1 142

8. Michigan State 4-1 141

9. Southern Calif. 4-1 134

10. Arizona State 5-0 127

11. Mississippi 4-1 125

12. Penn State 3-1 124

13. Houston 4-2 123

14. UCLA 4-2 122

15. San Diego State 4-0 118

16. Pittsburgh 4-1 116

17. (tie) Colorado 4-0 116

Totals 6-0 8

Aussie to Buy 5 Yachts for Cup

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 20 (AP)—Alan Bond, an Australian millionaire businessman, has said he planned to buy five 12-meter yachts and one of them would win the America's Cup in 1973.

Bond spoke after the Royal Perth Yacht Club, of which he is a member, has issued a formal challenge to the New York Yacht Club to race for the Cup. Bond had placed an unofficial challenge with the club last month.

Bond said his syndicate was negotiating with Sir Frank Packer to buy Gretel I and II, unsuccessful challengers, and Vim. Two more yachts are being designed and built in Sydney and all five will be raced to select the challenger and crew, he said.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Ralph Houk, who led his New York Yankees out of baseball oblivion this season, was named American League manager of the year by the Associated Press today, beating out Earl Weaver of the world champion Baltimore Orioles.

Houk received 118 votes from sports writers and broadcasters in a nationwide poll. Weaver, who guided the power-packed Orioles to a runaway East Division title and then to a World Series triumph over the Cincinnati Reds, drew 73. Balloing was based on regular season play.

BILL BIGNY, whose West Division champion Minnesota Twins were swept by Baltimore in the pennant playoffs, was third with 59 and Lefty Phillips of the West's run-

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Observer

Having Any Fun?

By Russell Baker

LAS VEGAS.—Seven-thirty p.m.: Plans landed at Vegas. Put six quarters in airport slot machine. No return. Became aware it was no fun darning mathematical inevitability.

Seven-fifty-eight: Checked into Adela's Skin File. Over-tipped bellboy to revive my sense of impending fun. Tiger-skin rug on the floor looked like it would be fun to write on. Wrote on it, but noted strong sense of absurdity beginning to set in.

Eighteen: Shaved. Covered face with new after-shave lotion said to be favored by white hunters of the Zambezi. Showered, setting the spray, after considerable indecision, on saree-palooza.

Eighty-four: Feeling invincible and irresistible and smelling of safari and sarsaparilla, descended to the dazzling Fun Room in a half ounce of nylon.

Five-thirty-two a.m.: The big man who had been flown in from Washington by special presidential jet seemed very tired. "How can anybody who calls himself an American not have fun when he lays out as much money as you have?"

I told him I couldn't help myself. I said I wanted to have fun just like everybody on television. I'd even wanted to double my fun. But it was no use. There was no pleasure in anything I had found in Las Vegas. Money didn't seem to buy joy. The big man from Washington came to life. "These idiots!" he exclaimed.

"Calling me all the way out here for this!" He told the local people to let me go. "This dimwit," he said, pointing to me, "thinks that because there's no pleasure in what he's doing, he's not having any fun. He thinks when you're having fun, you ought to be enjoying yourself."

The laughter was intense. It rang with the joy of people who weren't having fun for the first time in years.



money couldn't buy fun. He said to go to my room and wait.

Ten-fifteen: I had been waiting in my room in a lather of anticipation when the phone rang. "This is the Federal Bureau of Fun," an official voice said. "We have a report that you told party or parties unnamed that money cannot buy fun..." I hung up.

Ten-eighteen: My bag packed, I stuffed pillows under the bed blankets to create an inanimate target, turned off the lights, turned on the TV, and let myself down to the ground via plastic banyan tree outside my balcony.

Ten-forty-three: Arriving at the airport in a convertible I had borrowed, went to airline counter to buy ticket on first flight to myplace. "There might be a delay," the ticket girl said. "There's a lookout for a man who's not having any fun." I must have moved too rapidly. "Grab him!" she called.

Twelve-twenty a.m.: I was finishing a second brandy and watching 3,000 of the most beautiful girls in America parading around the dazzling Fun Room in a half ounce of nylon.

Contemporary Parisian graffiti were examined at length by the photographer Brassai, in a 1933 essay and again in 1961, in between conversations with Picasso, in a book of photographs, "Graffiti."

"Is there a 'School of Paris' for graffiti?" he asks in the book. "Does the atmosphere of Paris, so propitious for artistic creation, also extend its beneficial action not only to the 30,000 odd artists, but even to the children of the streets?"

After having wandered through the *quartiers populaires* of New York, London, Madrid, Rome, Istanbul, Chicago, Rio de Janeiro, etc., I have the impression that Paris is much more rich in graffiti than any other city."

In May-June, 1968, political graffiti overwhelmed the walls in some neighborhoods, and a number of books later reproduced them.

But the biggest study of all on Parisian graffiti has recently been completed by a Texan, William McLean. A former painter, who had one-man shows in San Francisco and New York, Mr. McLean, 40, came to Paris in 1968, vaguely intending to study art history, but quickly shifting to anthropology.

Late in 1968, the tall, slim intense native of Fort Worth received a doctorate in anthropology from the Sorbonne. His thesis on graffiti followed the principles of the relatively new

A common symbol of this preoccupation, aside from depictions of sexual organs, is the heart, embellished in a variety of ways, including piercing arrows, in which Mr. McLean detects erotic intent.

The Paris School of Graffiti

By Jack Monet

PARIS.—The walls of Paris, so many of them coated with soft, inviting surfaces of plaster (Paris, naturally), have always carried messages—even if only the familiar, futile authorized vandalism of the post-no-bills law of '29 (Juliette 1881—DEFENSE D'AFFICHER).

Balzac in his novel "Ferragus" complains of a time when the Rue Pavéin did not have a wall without a foul word.

In the 18th century, Restif de La Bretonne carved diaries on the walls in Latin, and then recorded them with French translations in a book, "My In-

discipline of semiotics, the study of signs of social life.

He researched the thesis in hundreds of miles of trekking through the streets of Paris, hunting for a new Lascaux or Pompeii. At first he went alone, then with a friend and professional photographer, Clovis Prévost.

A few months ago, he and Mr. Prévost converted the thesis into a book, "L'Iconographie Populaire de l'Erosisme" (The Erotic Iconography of the People), available only through the publisher, Malonneuve, 11 Rue Victor-Cousin, 5e, 58 francs (\$15). Mr. McLean and Mr. Prévost are now winding up a 35-minute film on Parisian graffiti.

As an expert on decorated surfaces, Mr. McLean also has done a five-page article on graffiti (from the Italian, *graffiare*, to scratch) for the Encyclopédia Universals and will do the encyclopedia's entry on tattoo.

The aim of their work, Mr. Prévost says in discussing the film, "is to show that if you take the time to analyze graffiti—which are usually ignored as depredations, trash, degradations—you find that they express the constant pre-occupations of people."

Mr. McLean started his research with the thought that he would disprove the popular notion that graffiti are associated with sex. He didn't.

Major themes that emerge from "pictorial graffiti"—in contrast to "political-literary" scribblings, which they did not study—include death (skull and crossbones), identity (initials) and violence (slashes). But the dominant theme, Mr. McLean said, is sexuality, representing half to two-thirds of the pictorial graffiti found.

A common symbol of this preoccupation, aside from depictions of sexual organs, is the heart, embellished in a variety of ways, including piercing arrows, in which Mr. McLean detects erotic intent. Striations, punctures, triangles and other markings also can have erotic overtones, he says in the book, bolstering his argument with excerpts from "adult comic books" which have a heavy emphasis on sex and violence.

As another motive for doodling on walls, Mr. McLean points in a footnote to the boastful element in the "Kluyf was here" gesture of the American armies advanced



Clovis Prévost

ing across Europe. Restif de La Bretonne gave as his reason:

"I did it with this thought: Will I see this mark again next year? It seems to me, that if I see it again, I will experience a feeling of pleasure, and pleasure is so rare, in the autumn of life, that it is certainly permitted to seek it out."

The best lodes of graffiti in Paris are in the so-called *quartiers populaires* (that is, poor neighborhoods), where the buildings, old and in poor condition, give little cause for respect and the walls, covered with plaster or lime mortar, provide a fine medium for the street artist.

Mr. McLean did most of his studies in the 5th Arrondissement (the Latin Quarter) and in the 11th and 20th Arrondissements, north and east of the Place de la Bastille. But graffiti, though less extensive, are also seen in chic neighborhoods. "Pilgrim graffiti" can be found from the roof of Notre Dame to the sewers of Paris.

A "sub-class" of graffiti, or "counter-graffiti," adorns advertising posters in the Métro. These graffiti Mr. McLean considers "acts of reprisal" by people outraged by the duplicity of "calculatedly erotic" advertising showing flesh to sell toothpaste.

The variety of graffiti is endless, as Brassai suggests: "One may be as surprised as I was to encounter Mexican art at Ménilmontant, the art of the steppes at Belleville, that of the Iroquois in the Latin Quarter, or even to discover in other neighborhoods of Paris a 'Picasso,' a 'Miro,' a 'Picasso'."

PEOPLE: Purrspicacious Meanderings

Truman Capote

A London computer analyst, 26-year-old Keith Martin, has put together a series of tests which he says can measure the intelligence of a housecat's IQ. His system:

• Give your cat overheated food; a dumb cat takes a bite, spits it out and walks away; a smart cat plays it cool.

• Milk, dried red, will be rejected by a stupid cat; a smart cat merely assumes that you're battry and slurps the milk.

• Leave a cat in a room with a paper bag; an intellectual will try to get inside, a dullard will yawn.

• A lower IQ cat will jump for a chunk of meat suspended at the end of a string. A genius-level cat will climb furniture and leap at it sideways.

But, adds Martin, probably the most intelligent cats deliberately give a poor showing on the tests in order to be left alone. ***

A California judge has sentenced Truman Capote, author of "In Cold Blood," to three days in jail and a \$500 fine for failing to appear as witness to a murder trial. Mr. Capote had been subpoenaed to testify at the trial of Joseph Morse, convicted of killing a fellow jail inmate. The prosecutor in Santa Anna wanted Capote to testify on his interview with Morse on death row where he was sent on an earlier conviction for the murder of his mother and sister. "Obviously, I should have been there," Capote said, "but no one told me that I should have come. I had no objections to testifying. I had told them everything I knew, but I didn't realize it was so important, and I apologize." The judge was not sympathetic. "In my eyes," he said, "this is plain old contempt of court."

Former Metropolitan Opera star Marguerite Piazza will wed F. H. Bergfeldt, president of a food distribution company. ***

A kindly gesture on the part of BOAC and one John Robbins in London ended in tragedy for a two-month housemartin named Bonzo. Robbins, who had found the bird mauled by a cat, had nursed Bonzo back to health, too late for Bonzo to join his flock migrating south for the winter. BOAC stepped in, offered to fly Bonzo first class to Lagos to join his friends.

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